

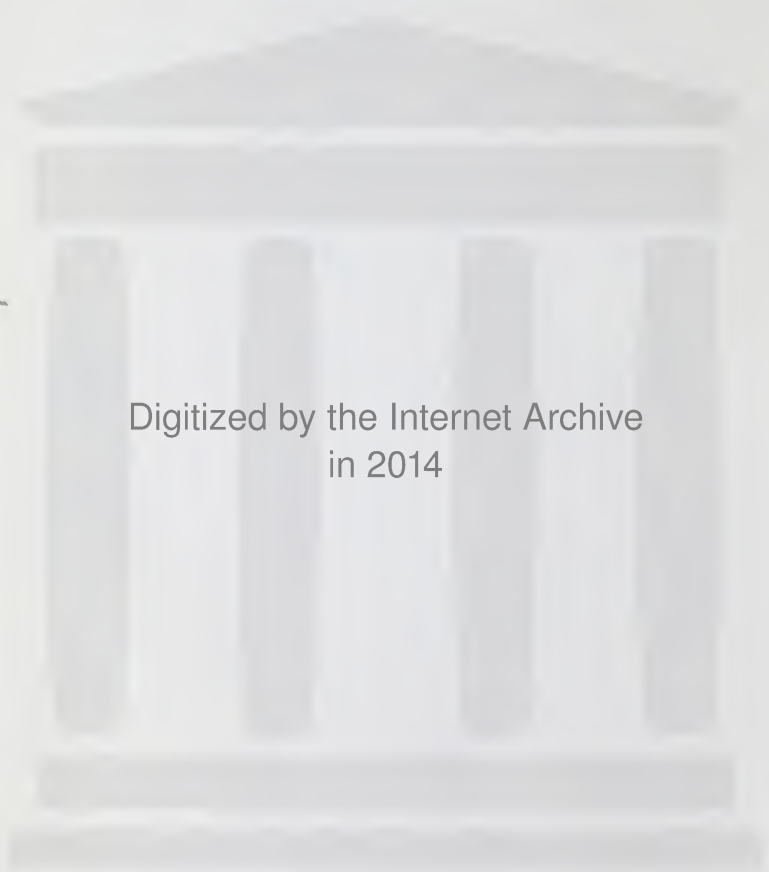
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A

GAZETTEER

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

COMPRISING A

SERIES OF GAZETTEERS

OF

THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MAINE.

BY JOHN HAYWARD,

Author of the New England Gazetteer, Book of Religions, &c. &c.

S. H. COLESWORTHY, PORTLAND, Me.
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Hayward, John,

A gazetteer of the United States, comprising
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territories. Maine... Portland, Me., 1843.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It would be vain for any one to attempt to produce a Gazetteer of the United States, on the plan now proposed, with an entire reliance on his own physical and intellectual resources. The collection and exhibition of the great variety of facts embodied in such a work, must be the fruit of many minds and the labor of many hands.

While the Editor claims to himself the design and arrangement of the work, and the merit of an entire devotedness to its accomplishment, justice requires, as he passes through the several states and territories, due acknowledgments to his most prominent benefactors.

From an invaluable Essay on the Mountains and Rivers in Maine, by WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq., much of what is useful respecting them is derived.

The Geological Survey of Maine, by C. T. JACKSON, M. D., has been a source of great profit. While we tender to him our humble thanks, we cannot fail to express our belief, that his scientific and indefatigable labors, as a geologist, will not only merit, but receive, the gratitude of millions.

From the Hon. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON's History of Maine we have obtained many valuable facts.

To the Rev. DARIUS FORBES, who has been a resident in Maine for many years, and who has a taste and talent for works of this kind rarely to be found in others, we owe our especial thanks. From his own observations and acquirements in regard to Maine, and from the labor he has performed in the preparation of this work, we feel assured that without his assistance it would have fallen short of much of the usefulness which it is designed to afford.

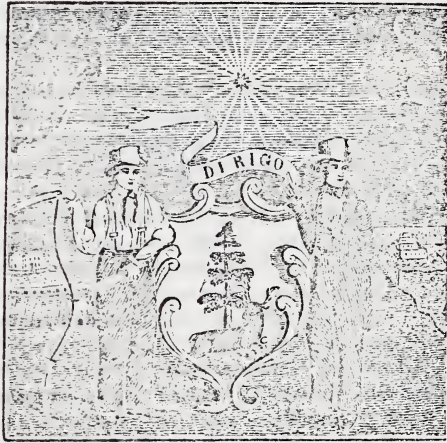
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GAZETTEER

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

MAINE.



This tract of country was originally granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company, in 1606, by whom it was transferred to Mason and Gorges in 1624. This grant comprised all the territory between Merrimack river and Sagadahock. The territory was afterwards purchased by Massachusetts for £1250, who obtained a confirmation of the charter in 1691, with the addition of the residue of Maine and Nova Scotia, including what is now called the Province of New Brunswick.

The territory of this state was called *Maine* as early as 1633, in compliment to Henrietta Maria of France, wife of Charles I., king of England, who possessed a part of France then called by that name.

Maine, formerly called the District of Maine, had been connected with Massachusetts in all its political relations, until it became an independent state in 1820. By the constitution, the legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September. The number of senators cannot be less than 20, nor more than 31. The number of representatives cannot be less than 100, nor more than 200. No town or city is entitled to more than 7 representatives.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen annually by the

people, on the second Monday in September: his official term commences on the first Wednesday in January.

The legislature meets at Augusta, on the first Wednesday in January, annually, on which day seven Counsellors are elected, by joint ballot of both houses, to advise the Governor in his executive duties.

The judicial power of the state is vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges are appointed by the Governor and Council. By an amendment of the constitution in 1839, "all judicial officers, now in office, or who may be appointed, shall, from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the legislature to the executive) and no longer, unless reappointed thereto."

The surface of the state is diversified by hills and valleys. A tract on the west side, east of the White Mountains, and a part of the north boundary, is mountainous, though not of extraordinary elevations. The highest mountains lie in detached groups; but they are not numerous.

The state of Maine is bounded north-west and north by Canada, east by New Brunswick, south by the Atlantic ocean, and west by New Hampshire. It is situated between $43^{\circ} 5'$, and $48^{\circ} 3'$ N. lat. and $70^{\circ} 55'$, and $66^{\circ} 47'$ W. lon. Previous to the late treaty with Great Britain, it contained an area of about 36,550 square miles. By that treaty its territory is lessened about 5000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres.

The range of high land which crosses Vermont and New Hampshire, enters the north-west corner of Maine, passing round Chaudiere river and the head waters of Megantic lake, in Canada, and running nearly parallel with the St. Lawrence river, at the distance of about 20 miles, terminates on the gulf of St. Lawrence, near Cape Rosier. This is the "height of land," or the "north-east ridge," spoken of in the treaty of 1763, between Great Britain and the United States, and which was never called in question until 1814, when the British plenipotentiaries at Ghent proposed to the American commissioners to discuss and revise the boundary, so as to prevent future uncertainty and dispute. They stated that they desired a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax, and left it to the Americans to demand an equivalent. This proposition was refused by the Americans, on the ground that there was no question in regard to the limits of their territory. The "disputed territory," so called, included most of the country north of latitude 46° , including a part of New Hampshire, and most of that large and valuable portion of Maine watered by the Madawaska, St. John, Wallowoostook, Aroostook, and other rivers. This question involved nearly a third part of the territory of the state.

Our commissioners at Ghent, having successfully resisted every attempt for the dismemberment of Maine, agreed upon an article with the British commissioners, not to revise or to change the ancient treaty boundary, but to run and establish upon the ground that very boundary, without any alteration, and to ascertain "the north-west angle of Nova Scotia," its place of beginning. This article is the fifth in the treaty. Under it, each party appointed a commissioner. These commissioners disagreed. According to the treaty, the question was then referred to the king of the Netherlands, as umpire, whose award was rejected by the United States, because it did not even profess to decide the controversy according to the terms of the submission, but proposed a compromise, by a division of the disputed territory between the parties. Great Britain announced her abandonment of this award; and at the end of more than half a century after the conclusion of the treaty of 1763, the question was finally settled by a treaty concluded at Washington, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1842, and ratified at London, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1842, by EDWARD EVERETT, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and the right honorable the Earl of ABERDEEN, her Britannic

majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments. The words of the treaty, so far as the boundary of Maine is concerned, are as follow :—

“Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second article of the treaty of peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable—The United States of America and her Britannic majesty, having resolved to treat on these and other subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a treaty, that is to say, the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with full powers DANIEL WEBSTER, secretary of state of the United States, and her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the right honorable ALEXANDER LORD ASHBURTON, a peer of the said United Kingdom, a member of her majesty's most honorable privy council, and her majesty's minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to the United States: who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following articles :—

Article I.—It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows :

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the commissioners under the fifth article in the treaty of 1794, between the government of the United States and Great Britain; thence, north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis, thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the lake Pohenagamook; thence, south-westerly, in a straight line to a point on the north-west branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said north-west branch of the river St. John to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. N. intersects the south-west branch of the St. John; thence, southerly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the states of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

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Article III.—In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the state of Maine or the province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the river St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the state of Maine, watered by the river St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the state of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river St. John, and to and round the Falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province; that in like manner, the inhabitants of the territory of the Upper St. John, determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the state of Maine; provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the governments respectively of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

Article IV.—All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of this treaty, shall in like manner be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling upon the territory falling to them respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

Article V.—Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the north-eastern boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of her Britannic majesty's province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were to be carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportion of the amount due thereon to the states of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds or securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the government of the United States; and the government of the United States agrees to receive for the use of, and pay over to the states of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said states, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the government of the United States agreeing with the states of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in

equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the conditions and equivalents received therefor, from the government of her Britannic majesty.

Article VI.—It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence river, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic majesty; and the said commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the state of Maine, on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the river St. John; and shall trace on proper maps the dividing line along said river, and along the river St. Francis, to the outlet of the lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of the said lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark, by proper and durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said commissioners shall make to each of their respective governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany such report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.”

The soil of Maine is various. For some miles from the sea coast it is rocky, sandy, or clayey, with some fertile portions; generally this is the least productive part of the state. Advancing into the interior, the soil increases in fertility. The average quality of the soil is considered to be equal if not superior to any other portion of New England. In some parts it is not exceeded in fertility by any section of the Union. Some of the most fertile parts of Maine are now almost a wilderness.

The ability of the soil of Maine to furnish an ample supply of bread stuffs, was fully tested in 1837, by the production of more than a million bushels of wheat, besides vast quantities of rye and corn.

The natural productions in the state, already known to exist in exhaustless quantities, are pine and hemlock timber; granite, slate, lime, iron, and all the materials in the composition of glass. Of the first report of the learned and indefatigable Dr. Jackson, on the geology of Maine, the celebrated Professor Silliman thus speaks:

“Maine is a country chiefly of primary rocks, with a large division of those of transition; and towards New Brunswick it has an important region of the lower secondary. Every where it has alluvial and diluvial deposits and vast igneous formations, not only in the interior, but forming a barrier against the ocean surge along a considerable part of an immense sea coast, indented as it is by bays and estuaries almost beyond example. Among the mineral formations of Maine are granite, gneiss, mica, and talcose, and other slates, including roofing slate and alum slate; also, soapstone, limestone, and marble, sandstones and brecciated rocks of many varieties; jasper, including the beautiful greenstone, trap and its varieties, and porphyry. The trap dykes are numerous, and exceedingly distinct: they cut through most of the other rocks, and produce upon them, most distinctly, those peculiar effects, which to a demonstration prove their igneous origin. Scientific geology is greatly indebted to this survey for some of the most lucid and convincing facts on this head; while the diluvial deposits, the boulders and ruins, the diluvial furrows in the rocks, the sea shells now adhering to and inherent in rocks which once formed the sea coast, although elevated twenty-six feet above the sea board, a salt spring at Lubec, and many other topics, equally illustrate other parts of scientific geology.

“Dr. Jackson is entirely master of his subject, as well as of the kindred sciences

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

The second part of the document is a letter from the Governor to the Secretary of the State, dated the 11th of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Secretary and is signed by the Governor. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 12th of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

of mineralogy and chemistry, and his report is remarkable for its lucid clearness and its attractive style."

The sea coast of Maine, extending more than 230 miles, indented by an almost countless number of bays, harbors and islands of romantic beauty, presents facilities for navigation unrivalled by any portion of the globe. The great rivers, St. Croix, Penobscot, Kennebec, St. John, and Saco, with their numerous tributaries, the Piscataquis, Mattawamkeag, Androscoggin, Aroostook, Wallowoostook, St. Francis, and Allagash, piercing the interior, give to the farmer and mechanic a cheap and easy mode of transportation. These rivers, and thousands of ponds and other streams, dispersed throughout the state, afford a water power of vast extent and usefulness.

The celebrated John Smith made an unsuccessful attempt to settle this part of the country as early as 1614. The first permanent lodgment of the whites in the state was made from the Plymouth colony, at York, in 1630.

The first settlers of Maine were a race of men of good minds, stout hearts, and strong arms. By them and their sons the stately forests were converted into an article of commerce, of immense value; thus preparing the soil for its ultimate staples, WHEAT, BEEF, and WOOL.

This state possesses peculiar advantages for new settlers in its soil and climate, and in its proximity to market for its manufactures, and its products from the land and sea; and when its resources are fully developed, it cannot be doubted that Maine will stand unrivalled among her sister states for density of population, wealth, independence, and happiness.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS.

William King, 1620. Albion K. Parris, 1821—1825. E. Lincoln, 1826—1829. Jonathan G. Hunton, 1830. Samuel E. Smith, 1831—1833. Robert P. Dunlap, 1834—1837. Edward Kent, 1838. John Fairfield, 1839—1840. Edward Kent, 1841. John Fairfield, 1842—1843. Edward Kavanagh, (acting,) 1843—

SUCCESSION OF CHIEF JUSTICES.

Prentiss Mellen, 1820—1834. Nathan Weston, 1834—1842. Ezekiel Whitman, 1842—

Climatic.

That Maine is more north than any other part of the United States, is true; but when it is considered that the centre of the state (near Sebec, 140 miles from Portland) is not 150 miles north of Rochester, N. Y., the centre of one of the largest grain and grazing countries in the world, the antiquated notion that Maine to the United States is what Norway is to Europe, is as groundless as that the state of Virginia lies under the torrid zone.

Under the head of *Massachusetts* will be found comparative data, for a series of years, of the closing and opening of the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, and Delaware rivers, with several characteristics peculiar to that portion of the United States which lies east of the Hudson river.

Mountains.

Maine may be regarded as decidedly mountainous in her character. There is no arrangement of the mountains, in this state, into what may properly be termed chains, although they in fact constitute a part of the great Alleghany chain that stretches itself from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence, parallel with the coast. In some cases, the mountains in Maine are isolated masses, rising in solitary

grandeur among surrounding hills; but for the most part they are gathered in small groups. What are usually called the highlands, which separate the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence from those running into the Atlantic ocean, are broken into heights, some of which are elevated 4000 feet above the level of the sea. At the highest point of the Canada road, the most favorable crossing place from the valley of the Kennebec is 2000 feet above the sea-level; and at the highest point of the portage road from Tamiscouta lake, as measured by Capt. Partridge, is 1336 feet, which is now considered much too low.

We shall give, in this article, a description of the most important mountains, with their known or supposed heights, their positions, and their geological structure, so far as known.

Abraham, Mt., lies in latitude $44^{\circ} 56'$, 5 miles S. of mount Bigelow, from which it is separated by the valley of Seven Mile brook, which winds round it from the north. It is composed of three peaks, called the Eastern, Western, and Central. From mount Blue, its bearing to the Eastern peak is $N. 20^{\circ} E.$; Central, $N. 17^{\circ} E.$; Western, $N. 15^{\circ} W.$ It is situated in township S. No. 4, first and second ranges of Bingham's Purchase, in Franklin county. So far as its geological structure has been ascertained, it is a mass of mica slate. Its height is 3387 feet above the level of the sea.

Agamenticus Mts. are a group of hills situated in the town of York, York county, and are distinguished by their numerals, 1, 2, and 3; the highest being No. 1, which is 672 feet above the sea. "From its summit we have a beautiful panoramic view of the sea and of the surrounding country." These mountains are composed entirely of sienite rocks.

Allagash Mts. are a group of mountains, the west part of which is distinguished by this name, and the east part is called Fish River mountains, from the circumstance of their bordering upon that river. The Allagash part is 2200 feet high, and the Fish river 1989 feet. They divide the waters of the Allagash and Fish rivers, and are wholly within the county of Piscataquis.

Aroostook Mts. There are two ranges of mountains bearing this name, distinguished as the North Aroostook and the South Aroostook. The North Aroostook covers a space of 15 or 20 miles at its base, and has several prominent eminences, some of which rise to the height of 3000 feet, and "are of singularly beautiful proportions."

The **SOUTH AROOSTOOK** lies 8 or 10 miles west of the North Aroostook, and in the space of 50 miles is broken into no less than six lofty summits, varying from 1800 to 3000 feet in height. These ranges lie at the head of the Aroostook river on the north, and divide its waters from those of the Allagash. They are within the borders of Piscataquis county.

Baker's Mt. lies about 6 miles N. W. from the Ebeeme mountains, on the south-east of Mooshead lake, in Piscataquis county, and is an isolated mass about 3000 feet high.

Bald Mt. is so called from its bald and desolate appearance. It is a huge mass of granite, destitute both of trees and shrubs. It is situated in Stoneham, Oxford county.

There is another mountain of this name, situated between Dead and Moose rivers, and consists of a ridge of mountains about 24 miles in length. Its highest point is estimated to be about 4000 feet above the sea. It bears from Norton's ledge in Farmington, N. $95^{\circ} 30' W.$

Bigelow, Mt., is a high elevation of land, shooting into several peaks. It is situated on Dead river, in townships 3 and 4, in the third range of Bingham's Purchase, on the line between Franklin and Somerset counties. The highest peak is

3400 feet above the level of the sea. Its central peak bears N. 12° E. from the Eastern peak of mount Abraham. It is 12 miles W. from the Kennebec river.

Blue Mt. is situated in the towns of Temple, Weld, and Avon, Franklin county. This mountain is "a barren mass of gneiss and mica slate, containing a few crystals of staurotide," and is elevated "2421 feet above Bates' tavern in Avon, and 2804 feet above the level of the sea." It bears N. 66° W. of Norton's ledge in Farmington, and from mount Abraham, S. 22° 30' W.

Bluehill Mt. is a commanding eminence, which forms a magnificent back ground to the beautiful scenery as we enter the harbor. It is in the town of Bluehill, Hancock county, and is 914 feet above high-water mark. Geologically, "it is composed of the most contorted variety of gneiss, presenting a perfectly curled mass of strata."

Borestone Mt. is a remarkable mountain in Ellitsville, Piscataquis county. It bears a very "striking resemblance to the form of mount Vesuvius in Naples."

Burnt Jacket Mt. is a rocky point that rises a few miles from the foot of Moosehead lake, on the east, more than 100 feet perpendicular above the surface of the lake. "It is composed of gneiss, curiously crossed in every direction by veins of quartz." Its whole height is over 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

Butman's Hill is one of the group of mountains called Dixmont mountains, and is in the town of Dixmont, Penobscot county. It is 1966 feet above the level of the sea.

Camel's Rump is the name given to a mountain situated in No. 4, 6th range of townships, in the north-west corner of Oxford county. Its name is derived from its form.

Chase Mt. lies N. 75° E. from Sugar-Loaf mount, between Seboois river, one of the east branches of the Penobscot, and the main branch of the Mattawamkeag river, distant from that mountain about 30 miles. It is in Penobscot county, and about 2800 feet high above the sea-level. It is also called *Marchissis Mount*.

Mount Desert Mts. These mountains have eleven peaks, varying from 1000 to 1800 feet in height. They are situated on the island of Mount Desert, which lies about five miles east of Penobscot bay, in Hancock county.

Ebeeme Mts. This is a group of mountains about 25 miles south of mount Katahdin, and "lies between Pleasant river, a branch of the Piscataquis, to which it gives rise, and the Penobscot river. The principal summit has been estimated to be 4000 feet above the sea."

Haystack Mt. is situated in the township of Holmes, Oxford county, and is a high elevation of land. Its height has not been measured.

Joe Merry Mt. is a considerable elevation of land, S. W. of Ambejjis lake, in Piscataquis county. "This mountain is not indicated upon the state map, nor upon that of the public lands. It is composed of granite, and is a commanding point of view for examining the surrounding country, so that it is frequented by explorers for timber." In form, it bears a strong resemblance to mount Waldo.

Katahdin or Ktaadn Mt. is the highest point of land in the state, and the "most abrupt granite mountain in New England." It is 5300 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated near the centre of the state, between the east and west branches of the Penobscot river, about 70 miles on a straight line from Bangor. On the west side it is wholly inaccessible, presenting a precipice of 2000 feet descent. On the summit there is a plain of rock four or five miles in extent, from north to south. The Indians have a tradition that this mountain is the residence of their evil deity, Pomola. They fear to ascend this mountain lest it should give offence to the presiding spirit, who manifests his indignation in storms and tempests. Dr. Jackson encoun-

tered a tremendous snow storm when upon this mountain, which his Indian guide assured him was in consequence of the wrath of Pomola, which had been roused by his attempt to measure the height of his residence. If storms are expressions of his displeasure, those who visit his residence will have good reason not to regard him as a very placable deity.

Kineo, Mt., is composed of hornstone, and is the largest mass of this stone in the world. "It is the termination of a peninsula, which extends for some distance into Moosehead lake, on the east side, opposite the mouth of Moose river. From the lake it has the appearance of a huge artificial wall of stone, rising directly out of the water. Its cliffs jut out over the lake, at the height of 5 or 600 feet above the water, while below they descend perpendicularly 90 feet. This mountain rises 700 feet above the level of the lake, and 1610 feet above the level of the sea. The northern and western sides are covered with trees, and slope so that one can reach the top by a path along the edge of the precipice. From its summit is enjoyed a beautiful prospect of the lake with its islands, and of the adjoining country, forming a most picturesque landscape."

Mars Hill is on the eastern frontier of the state, and is a prominent object as we look north from the Monument at the head of the St. Croix river. It is an eminence somewhat noted on account of its connection with the north-eastern boundary question. While this controversy was pending, the British government contended that this hill was the highlands intended in the treaty of 1783, designated as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. From this point they would run the line westward, following the range of isolated mountains which separate the Penobscot and its branches from those of the St. John. This hill has two peaks, one of which is 1683 feet, and the other, 1460 feet above the level of the sea. It is an isolated eminence, having no connection with any other mountains or highlands.

Megunticook Mt. is a commanding eminence in the town of Camden, Waldo county, lying north of the village. It is 1457 feet above the level of the sea. "It consists entirely of a gray variety of mica slate, forming a consolidated strata, which incline to the horizon at an angle of 70°." From the summit of this mountain is one of the finest views in the state, if not in the world. You look down upon the Penobscot bay, which presents one of the richest and most beautiful landscapes to be found, besprinkled as it is with green islands, and highlands rising beyond.

Mosquito Mt. is in the immediate neighborhood of mount Waldo. It rises from the very water's edge on the west bank of the Penobscot river, from which it is elevated to the height of 527 feet. It is a mass of excellent and beautiful granite, and may be taken from the quarry and placed directly upon the deck of a vessel, without any expense of transportation above a few feet or rods.

Moxy Mts. are a group of high hills, a few miles east of the junction of the Dead river with the Kennebec. They are situated in Somerset county, south of Squaw mount.

Northport Mt. is in the town of Northport, Waldo county, and is 436 feet above the sea-level. It "is composed of gneiss, and on its sides the granite appears protruding through the strata of that rock. From the summit of this mountain we have a charming view of the Penobscot bay, studded with beautiful islands, and skirted on the north and east by picturesque highlands."

Outop Mt. is in the immediate neighborhood of mount Katahdin, on the N. W., distant about 8 miles. It is one of eight peaks belonging to the Katahdin group. The Indians call it Ktaadnuoh, "which means belonging to, or of the family of Ktaadn." Outop mount "appears in form exactly like a volcanic cone, but is probably composed of granite." It is supposed to be about 4000 feet high. It is also called *Chinskeccgan Mount*.

Peaked Mt. is on the Seboois river, in Penobscot county, and "is a singular saddle-shaped hill on the left hand side of the stream. This mountain is composed of conglomerate or grau-wacke, and is cut through its centre by a huge mass of greenstone trap, which has produced some very curious changes in the strata. Its southern peak is composed of amygdaloidal trap, and slate melted into hornstone, forming a curious breccia. From the highest point of this mountain, we have a magnificent view of the surrounding country," and there may be counted "no less than 27 high mountains. The Seboois river winds in a serpentine manner from the N. and round the mountain's base." It is a craggy and steep mountain, and rises 800 feet above the level of the river at its base.

There is another mountain of this name in Dixmont, Penobscot county, which forms one of the group of the Dixmont mountains. It rises to the height of 1612 feet above the level of the sea.

Pleasant Mt. is a remarkable eminence in Denmark, Oxford county, about three miles north-west from the village. It presents three distinct peaks, and is covered with trees and shrubs to its summit. Its height has never been measured.

Rattle Snake Mt. is in Stoneham, Oxford county, and is so called from the immense numbers of these venomous reptiles which inhabit it. Hundreds of them are taken in this mountain annually, and destroyed for the purpose of obtaining their oil, which is used in medicine.

Russell Mt. divides the head branches of the Piscataquis river, and is situated near the west border of Piscataquis county. Its height has never been measured.

There is a group of mountains also, which bear this name, in Somerset county, lying north of Moosehead lake, and about 20 miles east of the boundary heights. Their summits have received different names, as, North Russell, South Russell, Tonquewac, and Cancungomock. They separate some of the north-west branches of the Penobscot river from those of the Walloostook, and those of the Walloostook from those of the Allagash.

Saddleback Mt. "forms a long ridge, with a hollow or saddle-shaped outline, from which it evidently derives its descriptive name. It is situated in Madrid, Franklin county. It bears N. 26° E. from Umbagog lake, N. 34° W. from Norton's ledge in Farmington, and N. 19° W. from Mt. Blue."

There is another mountain of this name in the town of Baldwin, Cumberland county. On one side of it, there is "a precipice more than 200 feet perpendicular."

Speckled Mts. There are three mountains of this name in Maine. The first is "a rough and barren mass of granite in Peru," Oxford county, N. N. E. from Paris hill. It is a lofty and abrupt mountain.

The second "is a lofty, broken cone, apparently of granite, rising above the surrounding hills," and is situated in the township of Holmes, Oxford county, bearing S. 10° W. from Umbagog lake, distant 12 miles. Its top is naked and pointed. It is estimated to be about 3000 feet in height, "and ranks as one of the highest mountains in the state."

The third is situated in the town of Stoneham, Oxford county, and is composed of granite. It received its name from the circumstance of its being checked all over with small groups of fir-trees, on a ground of white granite. At a distance it has a very beautiful appearance.

Spencer's Mt. is a solitary elevation about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated in Piscataquis county, N. of Baker's mount, and on the east side of Moosehead lake.

Squaw Mt. is situated on the south side of Moosehead lake, rising from its very shore, and its summit presents the appearance of the crater of an extinguished volcano. This mountain presents strong indications of a coal formation, and it has

been reported that pieces of coal have been found upon it. It is more elevated than mount Kineo, on the east side of the lake. It is more than 1000 feet above the lake, and 2000 above the level of the sea.

Streaked Mt. is situated in the corners of the towns of Paris, Buckfield, and Hebron, in Oxford county, S. E. from Paris hill. It is 1756 feet above high-water mark in Portland harbor. It "is composed of a coarse variety of granite, which has burst through the surrounding gneiss rocks that recline upon its sides, and form a large proportion of its mass. From its summit a most interesting panoramic view may be had of the towns and lakes" (of the last of which no less than ten may be counted) "and mountains around, and it has justly been a place of resort on account of its picturesque scenery."

Sugar-Loaf Mt. is situated on the east side of Sebouis river, three miles distant. Its height is 2650 feet, 1900 feet of which is above the bed of the river. "No less than 50 mountains and 17 lakes may be seen from the summit" of this mountain. It "is composed of grey-wacke and clay slate, cut through by a huge trap dyke, the igneous influence of which has converted the slate in contact with it, into a beautiful blood-red jasper, hornstone and compact feldspar. This great dyke is no less than 500 feet wide, and it rises higher above the sea," says Dr. Jackson, "than I have ever known that rock to attain, and is certainly a most wonderful phenomenon."

Thyng's Mt. is situated in the town of Newfield, York county, and is 1700 feet above the sea-level, and is composed entirely of sienite rocks. In the same neighborhood, at the south, in the town of Sanford, are the Bonny Big Hills, called by sailors, the Three Butter Pots, from their appearance at sea.

Traveller's Mt. is the name applied to a remarkable saddle-shaped mountain, composed of two peaks. "This mountain is seen from many different points of view, and hence its name. It is not designated upon the state maps." Its centre bears N. 7° W. from lake Millinocket, in Piscataquis county.

Waldo, Mt., situated in the town of Frankfort, Waldo county, is a mass of excellent and beautiful granite for building, free from foreign matter. This mountain is 964 feet above the level of the Penobscot river, upon the west bank of which it stands. It is a commanding eminence, seen distinctly from Bangor. "It is a huge dome-shaped mass of naked rock."

Wassataquoik Mt. is one of the Katahdin group, and is six miles from Outop or Chinskehegan mount, and is estimated to be 5000 feet high, and is next in elevation to the mountain from which the group receives its name.

Whitecap Mt. is a singular mountain in the town of Rumford, in Oxford county, and is a very prominent and striking object.

To these we might add many other curious elevations of land, such as, Mt. Mica, in Paris, Oxford county, distinguished for that mineral; Red Rock Mt. in Stoneham, noted for the redness of its rocks, and having a perpendicular precipice 250 feet in height, and 500 feet in width; but what has been said is sufficient to show that Maine has much grand and beautiful scenery to interest the traveller.

Valleys.

As rivers conduct to the ocean the rains and melted snows in portions of country which they drain, the extent of valleys is generally known by the size and rapidity of their streams. With so many water courses as Maine possesses, her valleys are very numerous, and exceedingly diversified in their surface. The great valleys of the Penobscot and Kennebec are quite similar in their general character. Near the sea coast they are narrow, with high hills and craggy bluffs approaching near the streams; but they expand as the rivers advance towards the head of tide water.

Above tide water the banks of the streams are broken and precipitous in many places; but in advancing, the high lands recede from the rivers, and a gently undulating country presents itself in various sections of from 30 to 50 miles in extent. In the valleys of these rivers, and in those of the Androscoggin, Aroostook, and St. John, and their several branches, are large bodies of fine alluvial soil.

Lakes and Ponds.

Maine abounds in lakes and ponds. There is hardly a town in the state but contains one or more of these reservoirs, and some of them contain five or six, and even more. Many of these bodies of water are of surpassing beauty, and surrounded by scenery of every variety, from the smiling and beautiful, to the most wild, frowning, grand and sublime. Some of them are small, containing only a few acres; while others are of a magnitude which entitle them to a rank among lakes of the first class.

We can notice only some of the most important of these bodies of water—those the most noted as sources of rivers, or which demand attention on account of their beauty and the sublimity of the scenery with which they are surrounded.

Allagash Lakes are a collection of lakes and ponds which form the source and are scattered along the whole length of the Allagash river. The principal of these are Ponguonquamook or Mud Lake, a name derived from the muddy character of its waters, which forms the southern source of the Allagash river; Baamchenunquamook, Appmoojeenequamook, Great Cross, or Chamberlain Lake, is the largest collection of water in the group, and extends N. N. E. and S. S. W. about 12 miles; Pongokwahem Lake; Umasaskis or Sausage, are a long string of lakes through which the river flows; and the Upper and Lower Pattaquonquomis Lakes. These bodies of water present a great variety of scenery. In many places their shores are low and swampy, and in others they are abrupt and broken.

Androscoggin Lakes consist of a collection of six lakes on the north-west frontier of Maine. They are called Umbagog, which is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide; Allagundebagog, which is 2 miles wide; Welokinbacook, which is 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide; Molachenkamaeenk, which is 6 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide; Mooseelumaguntic, which is 14 miles long, and from one half a mile to 4 miles broad; Rangley's or Aquosack, which is 6 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles in width. These lakes form the principal sources of the Androscoggin river, and cover an area of about 75 square miles, and are elevated about 800 feet above the sea.

Bascanhegan Lake is a large body of water in the northern part of Washington county, mostly in township No. 9; but it extends itself into the eastern part of No. 8, where the road from Calais to Houlton touches its western shore. Its waters are conveyed to the Mattawankeag by a river of the same name as itself.

Cobbesseconte Lakes are a group of lakes and ponds which form the source of the Cobbesseconte river, which empties into the Kennebec at Gardiner. This is an Indian name, and means *Sturgeon fishing ground*, or abounding in sturgeon. These lakes extend from the south part of New Sharon to Gardiner, draining the whole of the south-west part of Kennebec county. The most important of these ponds or lakes are, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, and Mount Vernon Ponds. Many of these sheets of water are of surpassing beauty, particularly the two first, which contain many islands, and their shores are covered with fertile and highly-cultivated fields.

Damariscotta Pond is a collection of water situated in the towns of Jefferson and Nobleboro', Lincoln county. It is 10 miles in length, and about one third of a mile in width, and has an outlet of the same name, which empties into the ocean through Muscongus bay.

Grand Lake is the source of the river St. Croix. It is situated on the eastern border of Maine, and lies partly in Washington county and partly in the province of New Brunswick. It contains a large number of islands, and receives the waters of many small lakes and ponds. It lies about 90 miles E. N. E. from Bangor.

Moosehead Lake is the largest collection of fresh water in Maine, if not in New England. It is 40 miles long, and varies from 1 to 12 miles in width. It is elevated 960 feet above the level of the sea; is a beautiful sheet of water, containing numerous islands. Its Indian name is *Seboomook*, which means a *moose's head*. It is very irregular in its form, and has many deep bays and coves. It lies on the western border of Piscataquis county, and is navigated by a steamboat.

Parmachena Lake "is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 miles long, and about 1 mile in width." It is not found on any map of the state, but is situated near the source of the Margalloway river, at the foot of Camel's Rump mountain, in township No. 4, 6th range, in Oxford county.

Penesewasse Pond is situated just above, or N. W. from Norway village, in the town of Norway, Oxford county. It is about 10 miles long, and one half to a mile in width. It is a most splendid sheet of water, and affords very good water power at and below the village upon its outlet, which is called Steep Falls Stream.

Penobscot Lakes is a name we choose to give a group of lakes and ponds situated near the centre of Piscataquis county, and extending into the western part of Penobscot, and emptying their waters into the Penobscot river. They commence near the **Grand Falls** of the Penobscot river, and extend N. W. to Umbazooksus lake, which is only 1 3-4 miles from Ponguonganook or Mud lake, the principal source of the Allagash river, and all of them empty into the west branch of the Penobscot, or that river passes through them. The most important of these lakes are Shad Pond, one mile above Grand Falls, which is the first in the collection, and is merely a widening of the river; Millinocket, which is a large lake, the most eastern of the group, lying partly in Penobscot, and partly in Piscataquis counties, and full of small islands, as its name implies; and its waters are conveyed to Shad pond by a stream of its own name, six miles above Nicatou;* Katachinæ; Quakis, a narrow pond, three miles long; Elbow Lake; North Twin; Pamidumcook or Bar Lake; Ambejjis; Katepskenegan, which is a long strip of water; Rippogenus, two miles long; Chesuncook, running N. E. and S. W., 18 miles long and 2 miles wide, the name of which means *big*; Umbazooksus, which is the most northern of the group, a shallow, sandy-bottomed body of water. Most of these lakes are very beautiful, containing numerous islands, and surrounded by imposing scenery, especially in the distance. Splendid views are had from them of the lofty peaks of mount Katahdin, Joe Merry mount, Outop mount, and others.

Schoodic Lakes are large collections of water, of very irregular forms, joined together by boatable streams or passages. They are principally in Washington county, but extend west into Hancock and Penobscot counties. Their waters are conveyed into the river St. Croix by an outlet but 9 miles in length, called Schoodic river. These lakes cover a large surface, and are navigable for boats. Their borders, and indeed the whole country around them, is densely wooded.

Sebago Lake is 12 miles long, and 9 miles wide, and contains many islands. The largest of these contains about 700 acres. It never entirely freezes over in the severest weather. It is situated in the western part of Cumberland county, and is a fine sheet of water, forming the source of Presumpscot river, and in connection with several smaller lakes and the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, forms an inland water communication of about 50 miles in extent, from Portland.

Sebec Pond is a large reservoir of water in Piscataquis county, situated mostly

* The Forks of Penobscot river.

within the towns of Foxcroft and Bowerbank. Its outlet bears the same name, and empties into the Piscataquis river on the north side, in the town of Milo.

Seboois Lakes are a group of reservoirs of water which form the source of the Seboois river, one of the streams which form the south branch of the Penobscot river. They consist of two principal lakes, known as the First and Second Seboois Lakes, with a number of small ponds. These are fine sheets of water, and the Second Seboois, in particular, is exceedingly beautiful.

Besides these, there are innumerable others of less importance, but no less beautiful than those named and noticed. To describe all these collections of water in Maine, would require a volume instead of a few pages. You can hardly travel a dozen miles, in any part of the state, without falling in with some of these delightful sheets of water; and in many instances you follow along their shores for miles, which are covered with dense and beautiful forests, or the forest has given place to fields of smiling grain or rich-clad pastures covered with flocks and herds.

Rivers.

Maine abounds in rivers and streams of water, which afford facilities for the erection of manufactories, not only sufficient for all the wants of the population, but to employ the manufacturing capital of all Christendom. We venture nothing, when we say, there is not a state in the confederacy, where so much capital might be judiciously invested in manufacturing operations, where the water-power is so abundant and easily accessible, as in Maine. Many of the rivers are navigable far into the country, and many of the smaller streams falling into them, afford good water-power at their very mouths; and in others, the navigation is suddenly closed by abrupt falls, presenting the greatest possible facilities for commanding the entire hydraulic power of the river, and erecting mills, so that vessels bringing the raw material, and receiving their manufactures, may be moored against their very walls. It is a matter of surprise, that these localities have not secured more of the attention of capitalists than they have, when we consider the immense advantages they afford over most of those occupied in the older states. We are sure the time is not far distant, when these advantages will be duly appreciated, and the bountiful provisions of nature no longer be suffered to remain unimproved. Nothing need be known but the facts, to turn the attention of capitalists to these localities and secure their occupation, in preference to a majority of those now improved in the other states.

In this article we shall give a brief description of all the most important rivers and streams of water in this state, from which the reader will be enabled to judge something as to the correctness of the representation of the immense water-power of Maine that we have given.

Allagash River is one of the branches of the St. John. Its name is a corruption of the Indian name, *Ooulaguemook*, meaning "Black camp river." It has its source in a large lake near the centre of Piscataquis county, called Baamchenungamook or Ponguogamook, meaning Muddy lake, and flows north through a succession of lakes and ponds, in an irregular course, and empties into the St. John above the mouth of the St. Francis. It is a sluggish stream, falling scarcely three feet in a mile. Its whole length is 85 miles.

Androscoggin River flows from the western side of lake Umbagog, in New Hampshire, where it is a sluggish stream, bearing a strong resemblance to Moose river, where it flows into Moosehead lake. Its banks are but five feet high, covered with grass and scattering swamp maple-trees. After flowing in a serpentine course to the south, it suddenly turns to the east, and enters Maine at Gilead in Oxford county, running east-north-east to Mexico, and then nearly south, to Lewiston, in

Lincoln county, and from thence south-east, and enters the Kennebec at Merry-Meeting bay. It is 180 miles long, and is broken through its entire course by falls and rapids, and affords an immense number of mill-sites more than any stream in Maine, if not more than any in New England. Its hydraulic power is 4000 cubic feet per second at its lowest state. There is a cotton mill at Brunswick with 4000 spindles, and now in operation. It is built of granite. At Lewiston, 20 miles above, there are two mills, one for cotton, and the other for wool, containing 1500 spindles.

Fish River, "or as it is called by the aborigines *Upquedopscook*, enters the St. John 25 miles below the Allagash. It is fed by a multitude of lakes, which give rise to three principal branches, flowing from the N. E., S. and S. W., and unite about 25 miles from its mouth. The lake which forms the source of the north-west branch, approaches within 20 miles of Grand Falls on the St. John. The source of the southern branch is separated from the head water of the Little Machias, a branch of the Aroostook, by a strip of alluvial land 2 1-2 miles wide, and the surface of its water is only 23 feet higher than that of the Machias."

Kennebec River is one of the largest rivers in Maine. Its Indian name is *Nol-lidgenonticook*, and means *a river little interrupted by falls*. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as high as Augusta, 40 miles from its mouth, and from Gardiner for ships, a distance of 34 miles. It has its source in Mooshead lake, from which it flows on the south-west at an elevation of 950 feet above the level of the sea, and runs nearly south through its whole course. Its principal branches are the Sebasticook, which enters it from the east, at Winslow; the Sandy, from the west, at Starks; and Dead river on the north-west, uniting with it at the Forks, as it is called, where is a flourishing village. This river is about 150 miles long.

Kennebunk River discharges itself into the Atlantic within two miles of the Mousum. It passes through Kennebunk, where it affords excellent mill-sites, some of which are occupied by manufacturing establishments.

Machias Rivers. There are three rivers in Maine called Machias. The first is in Washington county, and has its source in a collection of ponds in the interior and western parts of the county. It flows south-east, and empties into Machias bay. It affords very valuable hydraulic power after it enters the town of Machias.

The other rivers having the name of Machias, are in Aroostook county. One is called Great, and the other Little Machias. Both are branches of the Aroostook, flowing from the west, and unite with that river near each other.

Mattawamkeag is an Indian name, and means *gravelly bottom*, and is applied to a river formed of numerous branches, having their sources in the south-eastern part of Aroostook, and the north-east part of Washington counties. It flows south-west, and empties into the Penobscot 12 miles below Nicatou. Its whole length is 80 miles.

Margalloway River rises in the extreme north part of Oxford county, near the lines of New Hampshire and Canada, or, as is most likely the case, beyond what has been regarded as the line, within Canada, flows south, and empties into the Androscoggin river, two miles from Umbagog lake, into which it flows in freshets, giving it the appearance of a river flowing back to its source. There is another river near this, called the Little Margalloway. It rises in New Hampshire, and empties into the Margalloway on the west, some distance from its mouth.

Moose River is a stream that empties into Moosehead lake on the western side. It rises in the north-west part of Franklin county, and flows nearly east through a great number of lakes and ponds. It is a very remarkable stream. It is sluggish and deep, and might easily be made navigable, and at little expense, the distance of 70 miles from its mouth, its entire length. The land upon its banks is very valuable.

Mousum River has its source in Mousum pond, in the town of Shapleigh, 20 miles distant from its mouth. It flows S. E. and empties into the Atlantic at Kennebunk Port, where it affords good privileges for manufacturing establishments.

Narraguagus River rises in the eastern part of Hancock county, flows south-east, and empties into Narraguagusbay, at Steuben. It is a very pleasant stream, and affords some good mill-sites. It is formed by the union of two branches in Cherryfield.

Penobscot River is formed by the union of two branches, called the east and west branches, at Nicatou. It is the largest river in Maine. Its west branch rises near Canada line, north-west of Moosehead lake, and flows within 2 1-2 miles of this body of water, on the north from which it is separated only by a slight swell of land. Its bed is said to be a few feet higher than the surface of the lake, into which it might easily be turned. This branch is 120 miles long. The east branch has its source at the east of Mt. Katahdin, and flows nearly south to Nicatou. It is 60 miles in length. Below the junction of these two branches to Oldtown, there are more than 100 islands in the river. Its whole length is 220 miles. From Bangor to the sea, it is navigable for large vessels. The principal branches are the Kenduskeag, from the west, which enters it at Bangor; Piscataquis, also from the west, and joins it in Edinburg; Mattawankeag, from the east, which has its source in the interior of Aroostook county, near the Seboois lakes, and empties into it about 12 miles below Nicatou, and 60 miles above Bangor; and the Wassataquoik and Seboois, which unite and form the east branch. This river and most of its branches are navigable by boats, and abound in mill-sites. It is worthy of remark that the head waters of the St. John and Aroostook rivers take their rise on nearly the same level with the Penobscot. "For example, the Kahgognamock, or Black river, the principal source of the west branch of the Penobscot, takes its rise from an elevated swamp or morass, from which issues the Walloostook, the main branch of the St. John. Again: the lake which is the fountain of the Allagash, is but one mile and three quarters from the Umbazookskus, which discharges itself into the Chesuncook lake. The level of the head water of the Allagash is but 14 feet above that of the Umbazookskus. Again: Hay brook, a tributary of the east branch of the Penobscot, approaches within 2-6 rods of the Millinoketis, a beautiful lake, a mile in width and two or three miles long, forming one of the sources of the Aroostook. Once more: La Pompique, a branch of the Aroostook, is but 154 rods distant from the Seboois, a tributary of the east branch of the Penobscot, and its level is but 7 feet 7 inches above it. Lastly: the Mattawankeag, on the eastern section of the state, spreads its numerous feelers among those of the Aroostook, which interlock and shoot by each other, in various directions, leaving only low and narrow strips of land to divide their waters."

Piscataqua River, on the western border of Maine, is 40 miles long, and its mouth affords a spacious and safe harbor between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery in Maine.

Piscataquis River has its source in the north-west part of Piscataquis county, near Moosehead lake, flows eastward, and empties into the Penobscot river 37 miles below Nicatou. Its name is Indian, and means *a branch entering at an angle*. This is a fine river, and affords numerous mill-sites. Its whole length is about 100 miles, and is navigable in different parts through the entire distance.

Pleasant River is a beautiful stream, having its source in Beddington, in the west part of Washington county, flowing south-east, and emptying into Pleasant River bay, which joins the Narraguagus on the east.

There is another river of this name, which rises near the east side of Moosehead lake, flows south-east, and empties into the Piscataquis river, in the town of Kilmarnock. It is a valuable mill-stream.

Presumpscot River is the outlet of Sebago lake, issuing from its eastern side. It flows south-east, and empties into the sea at Falmouth, where it affords a fine manufacturing station, formed by the falls, and is accessible by vessels of 300 tons. Its hydraulic power is about 4,000,000 cubic inches per second. Two cotton mills have been erected here, containing 600 spindles. This river has fifteen falls, the whole descent of which make an amount of 270 feet perpendicular.

Saco River enters Maine from New Hampshire, where it rises in a swamp near the Notch of the White Mountains, which is elevated about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It flows S. E. and empties into the sea at Saco. "The Lower Amonosuck, a branch of the Connecticut river, takes its rise in the same swamp, and flows in an opposite direction." The Saco has numerous falls, which afford excellent mill-sites and manufacturing stations. It is 110 miles long. Its principal branches are the Kezer, and Great and Little Ossipee. Its name is derived from a tribe of Indians on its banks, which was written by the earlier voyagers, Shawakatoc and Shawocotuck.

Salmon Falls River rises in a pond in Acton, and forms the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire at Somersworth.

St. Croix Rivers. There are two rivers of this name. The first of these has also been called Schoodic, a name that has received different interpretations. Schoodic or Scoodeag, as some spell it, means *trout river*; according to others, it means *low, swampy meadow*. "Gallatin says, it is from *scoot*, fire, and *acki*, land, and in the dialect of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, means *burnt land*." This river forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It rises in Grand lake, and flows south-east, and empties into Passamaquoddy bay. Its whole length is 130 miles. From the foot of Grand lake to the sea, a distance of 82 miles, it falls 444 feet. It of course affords immense hydraulic power, little of which is improved. Its principal branch is the Schoodic, which joins it from the west. This river is little more than a succession of lakes and ponds, with a short outlet.

The other is in Aroostook county, and is also called *Masardis river*. It rises near the centre of the county, in a small lake, flows N. N. E., and empties into the Aroostook river 10 miles above the mouth of the Great Machias, and 62 miles above the Grand Falls of that river.

St. John River is formed by the confluence of the Wallowoostook and Allagash rivers, and flows N. E., receives the waters of the St. Francis, thence E. N. E. to its junction with the Madawaska; from that place S. S. E., and enters New Brunswick above the Grand Falls. It is a broad and deep river, running quick, and often with rapids. This river forms the northern boundary of Maine according to the treaty of 1842, after it is joined by the St. Francis. For the distance of 80 miles from its mouth, it is navigable for boats of 50 tons, to which place the tide flows. It is navigable for boats 200 miles above Grand Falls to Baker's lake, within 15 miles of its source. The whole length of this river is 350 miles. It empties into the bay of Fundy at St. John, and is less interrupted by falls than any other river in Maine. It is now open to the free navigation of the inhabitants of the territory from which it flows in Maine, to convey the products of their industry and skill to market, and return supplies. This acquisition must greatly enhance the value of property in that region, and facilitate its settlement.

Seboois Rivers. There are two rivers in Maine which bear the name of the Seboois. The first rises in the Seboois lakes, flows south, and unites with the Wassataquoik, and forms the east branch of the Penobscot. It flows in a serpentine course, and has several falls worthy of note. In some places it is sluggish, and in others it "rushes amid numerous blocks of slate and trap rock." Seboois means a *brook* or *small stream*.

The other Seboois stream has its source in several small lakes in the south-eastern

part of Piscataquis county, near the borders and within Penobscot county, N. E. of Scootum lake. It flows S. E. and empties into the Piscataquis river at Howland.

Union River has its source in the northern part of Hancock county, and flows nearly south to the sea. In its course it receives the waters of innumerable small ponds and lakes. It is a beautiful river, and affords many excellent mill-sites. Its whole length is 40 miles.

Walloostook River is one of the head branches of the St. John, and rises in the western part of the state, and is formed by the confluence of four branches, called the North-west, the West, the South-west, and the South branches. It flows north-east, in a gentle and unbroken current, until it meets with the Allagash and forms the St. John.

We might add to these a great number of streams of water of less magnitude, though of very little less importance. Among these we name, in Oxford county, Crooked river, which empties into Sebago lake, and the Little Androscoggin, that pours its waters into the Androscoggin at Danville, both of which afford numerous and excellent mill privileges; besides which, there are a multitude of small streams that afford water-power sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants; in Somerset county, Seven-Mile brook, Sandy river, and Dead river; in Lincoln, Sheepscot, Dyer's, and Muscongus rivers; in Penobscot, the Sowadabscook, Dead stream, and Birch stream; in Piscataquis, the Sebec and Ebeemerrivers; in Hancock, the Pasadumkeag river; and in Waldo, Marsh river. In every part of the state, there are streams of sufficient magnitude to furnish water power to meet all the wants of the inhabitants in the way of mills and the various kinds of manufactories needed in an agricultural population, at convenient distances.

Water Falls.

From the elevated character of the sources of most of the rivers in Maine, compared with their length, numerous water falls are the necessary consequence. The sources of the principal rivers are 2000 feet and upward, above the sea at their mouths. Some of the falls in this state are magnificent, both on account of their height and the quantity of water poured over them. Most of the principal falls are very abrupt, the water falling perpendicularly many feet. Some of them are single perpendicular falls; a very few, a succession of rapids; and several are a collection of perpendicular ledges, over which the water is poured in an unbroken sheet. Some of them present scenery the most wild, sublime, and awful, overwhelming the beholder with their magnificent grandeur, while others are more mild and beautiful.

This article will be devoted to a description of the principal falls, in which their elevations will be given so far as known, with such other facts as are within our knowledge.

Austin Stream Falls are in the town of Moscow, Somerset county. They are formed by a ledge across the stream, and consist of one principal fall and several minor ones, extending over a space of about 20 rods. At the main fall, the ledge projects over, so as to cause the water to fall nearly 100 feet perpendicularly, in one unbroken sheet. The entire fall is nearly 150 feet.

Carritunk Falls are about one mile above Solon village, between Solon and Embden. There "the Kennebec dashes over hard quartz rock and mica slate ledges. Measured hermetically, the fall is 16 feet perpendicular; but is said sometimes to be upwards of 20 feet. The gorge through which the waters pass is 50 feet wide."

Dover Falls "have a perpendicular fall of 20 feet, 9 inches." They are on the Piscataquis river, between Dover and Foxcroft, in Piscataquis county, and afford

excellent water-power, and they are occupied by a kersey factory, owned by the Piscataquis Manufacturing Company. "Opposite the factory, on the borders of the stream, there is a large cavern, 25 feet in depth, which the action of the water and ice has excavated in the slate rocks."

Fish River Falls are three miles from the mouth of Fish river. The water pours over them in a perpendicular descent of from 12 to 15 feet.

Foxcroft Falls are formed of rocks of "calciferous slate, filled with veins of calcareous spar, and the obstruction caused by their out-cropping edges produces the falls." They "have a perpendicular pitch from the dam of 14 feet." They are situated upon the Piscataquis river, between Foxcroft and Dover. "Upon these falls there is an extensive mill for purifying, grinding, and bolting wheat for flour, the mill having, besides an excellent winnowing apparatus, three sets of stones for grinding."

Fry's Falls are in Andover Surplus, Oxford county, and on Fry's Stream, a tributary of Ellis' river, four miles and a half from Andover village. "This stream rushes over a precipitous mass of granite, gneiss, and mica slate rocks, precipitating itself by a fall of 25 feet in a rocky basin below. The chasm is 15 feet wide, and the basin 55 feet broad. Here the waters form a beautiful pool, and then leap again, by a second fall of 20 feet, into another larger and shallower reservoir, from whence they descend gradually to Sawyer's brook, which runs into Ellis' river."

Godfrey's Falls are produced by a fall of the Sebouis river over high ledges of slate rock. "The banks rise perpendicularly, on each side, to the height of 200 feet," in a broken and craggy ledge. They are situated a short distance above Mt. Katahdin, in an unbroken forest.

Grand Falls of the Allagash are situated near the mouth of that river. The falls are composed of argillaceous slate rock, as is also the banks and beds of the stream near them, and is gullied full of deep pot-holes. "At the falls, the river is divided by a small island, on each side of which it pitches over the rough slate rocks 25 feet, nearly perpendicularly. The banks just below are precipitous, and of about the same height."

Grand Falls of the St. John are situated within the province of New Brunswick, three miles east from the line of Maine. They "are produced by the falling of this river over high ledges of slate and limestone rock, where it makes a sudden turn in its course. This cataract is a most magnificent water-fall, and tumbles, by a series of three successive leaps, over the rocks, to the distance of 125 feet, with a tremendous crash and roar, while it rushes through its high, rocky barriers, and whirls its foaming waters along their course. When the sun's rays fall upon the mist and spray, perpetually arising from the cataract, a gorgeous iris is seen floating in the air, waving its rich colors over the white foam, and forming a beautiful contrast with the sombre rocks, covered with dark cedars and pines, which overhang the abyss."

Grand Falls of the Aroostook are also within the province of New Brunswick, a short distance from the line which separates it from Maine. They are formed by the water rushing, in a very rapid manner, "over ledges of slate and limestone rocks, for three fourths of a mile. Then the river precipitates itself over a steep and broken ledge of 12 or 15 feet into a wide basin below. The rocks here are blue limestone and slate, in wavy strata, cut by numerous dykes of greenstone trap; and there are deep 'pot-holes' worn in the limestone by the grinding motion of rounded stones, moved by the impetuous current. Some of these holes are 5 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep. This water-fall is overhung by a heavy growth of cedar-trees, and forms a very picturesque appearance when viewed from below."

Grand Falls of the Penobscot are on the west branch of that river about one mile above Sheep pond. "The river here is but a few rods in width, running between high ledges of slate, over which it falls about 20 feet. The banks below the falls are about the same height, and are worn away by the action of the water, which, in the spring, rushes through this passage with great velocity."

Grindstone Falls are on the east branch of the Penobscot river, which here "pitches over ledges of argillaceous slate, and among huge blocks of granite. The rocks are roofing slate of a bluish green color, and alternating with beds of grauwacke and limestone. About half way up the falls, the dip of the strata becomes suddenly reversed. Grindstone Falls receive their name from the circumstance that the current of water causes the rounded rocks to wear deep 'pot-holes' in the slate, which they effect by continual whirling and attrition of their surfaces, aided by the gravel that is continually washed into the cavities."

Lewiston Falls are on the Androscoggin river, at Lewiston, about 20 miles above Brunswick. At the top of the main fall, the river is divided by an island, which is sometimes overflowed, when the falls become united the whole width of the river, and present a sublime spectacle, broken as it is into one sheet of foam. "The river descends 100 feet in successive falls."

Norridgewock Falls are on the Kennebec river, and situated between the towns of Anson and Madison. The river here "precipitates itself about ten feet, over ledges of hard argillaceous slate passing into mica slate and a fine-grained grauwacke, containing crystals of pyrites and specks of iron ore." Below the falls the rapids extend about two miles, formed by ledges and loose boulders lodged in the bed of the river. At the foot of these rapids, in a bend of the river, is the site of the village of the celebrated tribe of Norridgewock Indians. This village contained a church, with a bell, now in the cabinet of Bowdoin College. It was destroyed by a party of whites from Massachusetts, on the afternoon of August 23, 1724, and the Jesuit, Ralle, their priest, was slain. A monument has been erected upon the spot where the church stood, to his memory.

Rumford Falls "are produced by the bounding waters of the Great Androscoggin, as they sportively leap over abrupt and craggy ledges of granite rocks, and dash their spray high in the air. This spot presents some most picturesque scenery, and many facts of scientific importance.

"There are at present three or four water-falls at this place, while, anciently, there must have been others of greater magnitude; for deep holes are seen worn high up on the rocky banks, where the waters never ran in modern times. Now the whole descent is divided into two principal and two minor falls—the first two being from 6 to 10 feet; the middle, 75 feet perpendicular, and the fourth, 20 feet; while the whole pitch is estimated at 150 feet. It is the middle fall, however, that will attract the attention of the traveller; for there the torrent of water, pouring down with the noise of thunder, and dashing itself into foam as it chafes the rocky walls, produces an effect full of grandeur." These falls are in the town of Rumford, Oxford county, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Paris.

Saco Great Falls is the largest fall on this river, which abounds in falls. It here plunges over a ledge stretched across the river, in a fearful cataract of 72 feet. They are situated in the town of Biram. There are several other heavy falls on this river—Steep Falls, at Linington, 20 feet; Salmon Falls, at Hollis and Buxton, 30 feet; and Saco Falls, 42 feet. The latter are about four miles from the mouth of the river in the town of Saco.

Salmon Falls are in the town of North Berwick, York county, on the Salmon river. These falls "are produced by the ledges of slate rocks, and the river rushes down over their out-cropping edges with great force, and whirls its foaming waters

over their rough and craggy surface. The first pitch of water is 14 feet, the second is 20 feet fall."

Salt Falls is a name given a powerful current of water formed by the ebb and flow of the tide, in the town of Sullivan, as it flows into and returns from Taunton bay, which contains about 20 square miles of water. This bay has to be filled by an inlet about 100 yards wide, formed by a point of land projecting at right angles from the Sullivan shore. When the ebb tide falls off from high water so as to equalize the surface of the water within and without the bay, it is perfectly smooth at the inlet, and safe navigation for vessels of 250 tons. But as the tide continues to fall off below so much faster than it can possibly discharge itself above, it soon begins to run with tremendous power and fury. When the tide in the lower bay begins to flow, it soon rises to a level with the water above, making another slack tide. But as the lower bay fills up much faster than the inner, the water soon begins to rush through this passage with the same fury that it flowed out. So that there are two high-water and two-low water slack tides in twenty-four hours. The fall is about the same on flood as on ebb tide, which is about ten feet on the strength of the tide. Such is the scenery around these falls, that it is a place exceedingly beautiful and romantic.

Skowhegan Falls are on the Kennebec river, between the towns of Bloomfield and Skowhegan. They are produced by the falling of this river over a rocky ledge, to the distance of from 10 to 12 feet, and forming rapids for nearly a mile below, formed by loose rocks and points of the broken ledge in the bottom of the stream. Through this whole distance the river is walled in by rocks which bear evident marks of having been worn and broken through by the action of the water. The falls, undoubtedly, were once at the foot of these rapids.

Ticonic Falls are in the town of Waterville, at the village. "The Kennebec is there observed rushing through a breach which has been formed by the disruption of stratified argillaceous slate, the strata being turned up, so that on the western side of the river they dip to the N. W. 80° , while on the eastern side the inclination is to the S. E. 80° . The fall of water is from a ledge of these rocks, and varies from 18 to 20 feet, according to the state of the river."

To these we might add many other falls of less magnitude, but not less beautiful. Almost all the falls in Maine afford very excellent water-power, little of which is occupied, except with such machinery as the necessity of an agricultural population require, and in the newer portions of the state with machinery for the manufacture of lumber.

Capes.

There are no capes of magnitude in Maine. Those peninsulas jutting out into the sea, and which, on the map of Maine, are denominated capes, are rather enclosures of harbors, than uncultivated and dangerous head lands between large bays. The principal capes in Maine are as follow:—

Split, Cape, is on that part of Addison which lies between Jonesboro' harbor and Pleasant bay. It is a place of considerable business.

Rosier, Cape, is in the town of Brooksville, about six miles south from Castine. It has a bold shore and high projecting rocks. It derived its name from a Mr. Rosier, who came to this country with Capt. Weymouth in 1695.

Newagen, Cape. This cape lies at the eastern side of the entrance into Kennebec river, in the town of Boothbay.

Small, Cape, or **Cape Small Point**, is in Phippsburg, near the mouth of the Kennebec, and the eastern boundary of Casco bay.

Elizabeth, Cape. This is the largest cape in Maine, and forms the western boundary of Casco bay. Its point is about 8 miles from Portland. See *Light Houses*.

Porpoise, Cape, lies in the town of Kennebunk Port, at the eastern entrance into that harbor.

Neddock, Cape, is the eastern limit of York harbor.

Bays and Harbors.

The sea-coast of Maine is far more extensive than that of any other state in the Union, and through its whole extent it is indented with bays and harbors, which afford innumerable facilities for all the various branches of commerce. Most of the bays and harbors are of easy access, and well sheltered from storms, and some of them are very spacious, and equal in beauty to any thing of the kind in the known world.

In this article we shall give the names of the principal bays and harbors in Maine, with such a description of each as we are able.

Passamaquoddy Bay lies in the south-east part of Maine, on the border between this state and the province of New Brunswick, and mostly within the province. It opens out of the strait between the main land and the island of Grand Menan, and is completely land-locked.

Lubec Bay is said to have one of the most irregular and complicated coasts in the whole state, and to extend more than 150 miles. It opens out of the strait leading into Passamaquoddy bay on the west side. The shores of this bay present many very curious geological appearances. This and *Cobscook bay* are the same.

Cobscook Bay opens out of the strait leading to the Passamaquoddy bay, directly opposite Moose island, upon which Eastport is situated, to the west. It is a large and very irregular shaped bay, completely enclosed by land on all sides and indented by it. Indeed, it is little more than a collection of creeks conveying the waters of numerous ponds to the bay, a part of which it makes.

Machias Bays. There are two bays of this name, called Little Machias and Great Machias bays; but they are parts of the same body of water. This bay makes up from the ocean in a northern direction about ten miles, and is about four miles wide at its mouth, between Cross island and the main land. It contains several coves, harbors and beautiful islands.

Bucks Harbor is 6 miles from Machias Port. It is a secluded bay, containing several islands, and presenting many curious geological appearances. It is noted for a beach of silicious sand, used in making glass, found on one of its islands. It opens out of Englishman's bay on the north.

Englishman's Bay is at the west of Machias bay. It contains a number of islands and a number of fine harbors, and is bounded on the west by Head Harbor island.

Cape Split Harbor is a bay situated between Addison and Jonesborough. It contains a large island near its northern extremity, and is separated from the ocean by a cluster of numerous small islands.

Pleasant River Bay is a small bay, containing many islands, south of the town of Addison, and receives the waters of Pleasant river.

Narraguagus Bay lies at the west of Pleasant River bay, and is connected with it at its mouth. It is situated south of Harrington, and between that town and Steuben. It contains a number of considerable islands, and has a good passage into Pleasant River bay.

Pigeon Hill Bay is a small bay in the south-east part of Steuben, and opens into Narraguagus bay at its mouth.

Dyer's Bay opens at the west of Petit Menan island and light, and extends nearly through the centre of Steuben. It is about 9 miles long from Petit Menan Point.

Goldsborough Harbor is situated between the towns of Goldsborough and Steuben, and is a capacious harbor, easy of approach by almost any wind. At its mouth there is a number of small islands.

Indian, Prospect, Birch and Mosquito Harbors are four small harbors in the south part of Goldsborough. Mosquito harbor opens out of Frenchman's bay, at its mouth, and the other three on the east side of the bay, and between it and Goldsborough harbor.

Frenchman's Bay is a large bay between Mt. Desert island and the town of Goldsborough, in the south-east part of Hancock county. It is an important bay, 20 miles long, and about 10 miles wide at its mouth. It is easy of access, never obstructed by ice, and well protected from storms. It contains a number of excellent harbors and beautiful islands.

Bluehill Bay contains a number of considerable islands on the inside, and a large island, called Burntcoat, with a large cluster of small islands on the outside at its mouth. This bay is situated between Deer island and the towns of Sedgwick and Bluehill, and receives Union river at the north-east. It is a very convenient harbor for vessels, and upon its shores is found an inexhaustible supply of excellent granite. It is connected with the Penobscot bay by a passage between the islands and main land.

At Deer Island there is a number of bays and harbors, among the principal of which are *Bass, North-east, and South-west harbors*. All these harbors afford an inexhaustible supply of a coarse variety of sienite and granite, and some of them have several kinds of iron ores on their shores.

Penobscot Bay is one of the largest and most beautiful bays in the state, if not in the world. It lies between Hancock and Waldo counties, and is about 30 miles long, and 20 miles wide between Owl's Head and the Isle au Haut. It contains a great number of pleasant islands, the principal of which is Long Island. There are two entrances to this bay, one on the east, and the other on the west of Fox islands.

Belfast Bay is the north-west part of Penobscot bay, and is a safe and handsome harbor, upon which is situated the flourishing village of Belfast. It seldom freezes over.

Castine Harbor is a deep and spacious harbor, open at all seasons of the year, and with sufficient depth of water for the largest class of vessels, and well protected from storms, being completely land locked.

Clam Cove is the harbor at East Thomaston village. It is shallow and very much exposed to north-east and south-west winds. None but the smaller class of vessels can come to the wharves.

Muscovus Bay is large, and situated between the towns of Bristol and Bremen on the west, and St. George on the east. It contains numerous harbors, coves and inlets, and an immense number of islands. It opens into the ocean between Penmaquid Point and St. George's islands, a distance of about 10 miles.

Townsend Harbor "is one of the most frequented on the eastern coast of the state, and is a favorite resort for invalids during the summer season, on account of the purity of the air, and the facilities of bathing in clear sea water. This harbor is well protected from the swell of the sea, and has an excellent light-house, placed at its entrance upon Burnt island."

Small Point Harbor is in the south part of Phippsburg, west of Sequin, and is noted for its mica slates, some of which are very beautiful.

Merry-meeting Bay is at the junction of the Androscoggin with the Kennebec, about five miles above Bath. It is a large expanse of water, and contains Swan and other beautiful islands. It has the appearance of a lake; its shores are highly picturesque, and a passage over its sparkling bosom, in fine weather, is a treat which all voyagers to and from the capital of the state cannot fail to enjoy.

Casco Bay is the largest bay in the state, and extends from cape Small Point on the east, to cape Elizabeth on the west. It is a splendid bay, filled with small islands, many of which are of superior beauty. From cape Small Point to cape Elizabeth is about 20 miles.

Saco Harbor is at the entrance of Saco river. It is small, and has a light at its entrance on Wood island. It has a bar, and not above 10 feet over it at high water.

Kennebunk Harbor is at Kennebunk Port, has a bar at its entrance, and is a small harbor.

York Harbor is a small harbor in the town of York; and *Broadboat Harbor*, in Kittery, is also small. All the harbors between cape Elizabeth and Kittery Point are small, the water of most of them shallow, many are barred, and nearly all difficult of entrance.

Fundy, Bay of. This bay washes a part of the eastern shore of Maine; and, as it is an important channel of commerce between the United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it may be useful to notice it. This large and important bay sets up N. E. round cape Sable, the most southern point of Nova Scotia, in N. lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$, W. $65^{\circ} 39'$, and crosses to the shore of Maine a little west of Frenchman's bay. From the mouth of Frenchman's bay to cape Sable is about 150 miles; from Eastport to St. John, N. B. is 60 miles; from St. John to Annapolis, in a bay of that name on the Nova Scotia side, is 40 miles; from thence to Halifax by land is 80 miles. From Eastport direct to Annapolis, across the bay, is about 70 miles. The bay of Fundy is divided near its head by cape Chignecto. The north-west part is called Chignecto bay; the south-east part, the Basin of Mines. From Eastport to Cumberland, at the head of Chignecto bay, is about 170 miles; to Windsor, at the head of the Basin of Mines, is about 150 miles. From Windsor to Halifax, in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 39' 20''$, W. lon. $63^{\circ} 36' 40''$, is 45 miles.

The commerce on this bay with our friends and neighbors, the English, is very considerable. While they receive bread stuffs and other productions of our soil, we are indebted to them for vast quantities of grindstones and gypsum to sharpen our tools and renovate the soil. The gypsum is principally from the Basin of Mines;—it lies imbedded in elevated masses along the shores of the bay and is easily quarried and taken on board of vessels by the sides of the cliffs. This gypsum is of a fine quality, and it is doubtful whether any has been discovered in our country as good. The grindstones from Cumberland, or Chignecto bay, are every where celebrated. The source is inexhaustible, and the manufacture immense.

The tides in the bay of Fundy are supposed to rise to a greater height than in any other part of the world. Their elevation increases as you ascend the bay. At Eastport they rise 25 feet; at St. John, 30; at cape Split, 55; at Windsor, 60; and at Cumberland, at the head of Chignecto bay, they rise to the enormous height of 71 feet. These tides announce themselves, some time before their approach, by a sound resembling that of a rushing wind in a forest: they dash against the shore with a reddish hue, the color of the clay bottom over which they pass, with frightful violence, at first, to the height of from 8 to 10 feet, overwhelming all within their reach.

There are but few islands within this bay. Grand Menan, and a cluster of small

islands round it, off West Quoddy Head, and Campo Bello, near Eastport, are the principal. They belong to the British. A small island about five miles off the south-west part of cape Chignecto, called *Isle de Haut*, contains beautiful specimens of asbestos.

The rapidity of the tides within this bay, the fogs which frequently prevail, and the absence of good harbors between Eastport and St. John, and from St. John to cape Chignecto, render the navigation difficult, and often dangerous.

The harbor of St. John is easy of access, safe, and of sufficient expanse for a large fleet of any draught of water. The city of St. John contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is located at the outlet of the great river whose name it bears, in N. lat. 45° 20', W. lon. 66°.

St. John river rises in Canada. (For a description, see page 19.) About a mile above the city of St. John is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, 400 yards long, called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which there are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters when the tide is up. The common tides here rising above 20 feet, the waters of the river at low water are about 20 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water the waters of the sea are about 5 feet higher than those of the river: so that at every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is when the waters of the river and of the sea are level, which is twice in a tide, and continues only about 20 minutes each time.

Such are the principal bays and harbors in Maine. Besides these there are innumerable smaller and less frequented bays, harbors and coves, many of which are very excellent and delightful, affording good protection in storms to vessels of almost any class, and are easy of access.

Islands.

The coast of Maine is thickly studded with islands; and in some of the bays they form beautiful archipelagoes. Many of these islands are rich and fertile, covered with wood, or cleared and cultivated, while others are nothing but barren rocks, producing little but a few stunted bushes springing from the crevices in the rocks. Some of them are low and swampy, while others are high and broken into mountains. A very considerable number of the larger islands are thickly inhabited by people who give some attention to agriculture, but devote most of their time to the fisheries or the coasting trade.

We shall give the names of the principal islands, with such information concerning them as we can obtain, and deem important and interesting.

Passamaquoddy group is a collection of islands in Passamaquoddy bay. The principal of these are *Moose Island*, on which Eastport is built; *Deer Island*, in the bay, north of Eastport, distant about one mile; *Campo Bello*, at the entrance of the bay, east of Eastport, distant about two miles. Beside these there are several small islands, as, *Rogers' Island*, *Hog Island*, &c. off Lubec, and near the shore; and *Spence* and *Indian Islands*, near Eastport.

There is a group of islands extending along the entire coast of Washington county, from the town of Cutler to its western line. Some of them are large, surrounded by innumerable small islands. The principal of these, beginning at the east, are, *Cross Island*, at the entrance of Machias bay, about one mile from the promontory forming the south-east side of the harbor, and is the south-west point of Cutler, called Grant's Point. This island "is covered with a thin but luxuriant soil, and bears a thick forest of spruce-trees, and ornamented by a great variety of

wild-wood plants. In autumn, the whole surface of the island is red with mountain cranberries, which furnish an abundant supply to the neighboring inhabitants." It "is remarkable for its lofty mural precipices, which consist entirely of greenstone trap, which on the south side attain an elevation of 166 feet above the level of the sea, forming a steep and craggy escarpment." On its western side is "a large vein of calcareous spar, which stands projecting four or five feet above the level of the surrounding rock." Connected with spar is found a "vein of bright green chlorite, which can be broken out in masses a foot square." It is so soft as to be easily cut with a knife, and endures a high temperature without cracking. The Indians make tobacco pipes and other articles of this mineral.

In Machias bay there is a great number of small islands, but none particularly worthy of notice.

In Buck's Harbor, a secluded bay, six miles south from Machias port, on the west side of Machias bay, there are three islands situated in its mouth—"Bear's Island, which consists entirely of trap rocks; *Buck's Harbor*, and *Yellow Head* islands. Buck's Harbor Island is distinguished for being just in the mouth of the harbor. It consists of two high-rounded and barren hills near its centre, which are of that variety of trap rock called clinkstone. The base of the island, on its western side, consists of a beautiful rock, composed of crystalline red feldspar, with a few scattering and minute crystals of green hornblende, and may be wrought for architectural purposes." It surpasses the freestone in hardness and durability.

"*Yellow Head Island* lies to the eastward of that last described, and consists entirely of yellow compact feldspar or porphyry, which forms a steep precipice or bluff, rising 50 feet above the sea."

Lakeman's Island is in the mouth of the Little Kennebec river, and is composed of red sandstone and trap rock.

Great Island lies five or six miles south from Machias, on the west side of Englishman's bay. It is composed of the new red sandstone, but so "strangely altered as to be recognized with difficulty, and has evidently undergone both heat and pressure." On the eastern side of the island is a deep cove, the shore of which "is composed of a beautiful white silicious sand, valuable in glass making."

At the south-west side of Englishman's bay, at its mouth, is a group of islands, the principal of which are *Head Harbor* and *Beal's Islands*, with a great number of smaller ones, the names of which are unknown. This group lies on the ocean side, and forms Mispesky Reach.

There is another group of islands in Narraguagus and Pleasant River bays, and another to the eastward, at the entrance of Cape Split bay; but they are mostly small and of no great importance. On the south-west of Narraguagus bay, in the entrance of Pigeon bay, is *Bowlear's Island*, and south of this is *Petit Menan*, upon which there is a light.

There is a large group of islands on the coast of Hancock county, in which is included some of the largest islands in the state. They lie between Frenchman's and Penobscot bays. The largest of the group is *Mt. Desert*, which is one of the most conspicuous islands on the coast of Maine. It is distinguished for its mountains, of which there are eleven peaks, easily seen at a distance. Some of them may be seen 60 miles at sea. This island is composed of granite and sienite rocks, is 15 miles long, and 7 miles wide.

Cranberry Isles are situated at the south of Mt. Desert, and are incorporated as a town. The principal islands are four in number, called *Great* and *Little Cranberry*, *Sutton's* and *Baker's Islands*, on the last of which is a light.

At the south-west of Mt. Desert is a group of islands, the principal of which are *Black's Island*, where "is found bog iron ore in considerable abundance;" *Long Island* and *Burntcoat Island*, and a large number of smaller islands. In Bluehill bay there is a large island called *Long Island*, where is found fluor-spar; and east

of it, near Mount Desert, is another considerable island, called *Bartlett's Island*. *Mount Desert Rock* is a naked rock, upon which is a light, standing out in the ocean, S. S. E. from Mt. Desert, and about 17 miles from Long island, at the south of Mt. Desert, which is the nearest land, bearing from it N. W.

Deer Island is next in size to Mount Desert, and lies on the eastern side of Penobscot bay. It is about 9 miles long, and 5 miles wide. It is mostly composed of granite, upon which there is an enormous bed of serpentine. North-west of this is *Little Deer Island*, distinguished for "a remarkable mass of greenstone trap, mixed with serpentine, which has burst through the strata of slate rocks, and rises to the height of 150 or 200 feet above the sea-level," and resembles the appearance of a volcano. For a hone-stone, it is equal to that brought from the Levant.

Fox Islands are a cluster of islands in Penobscot bay, and incorporated into a town called Vinalhaven. They are interesting in a geological point of view, and some specimens of anthracite coal have been found there, of which there are two veins or narrow beds; but they are of no great value.

Isle au Haut is an island composed of granite, at the entrance of the Eastern bay, as it is called, which is a passage of Penobscot bay between Fox islands and Deer island, east of the first, and south of the last. North of Fox islands, and west of Deer island, there is a large collection of small islands, of no particular importance, except as they serve to diversify the scenery of the bay.

Long Island stretches itself along the middle of Penobscot bay, from N. N. E. to S. S. W. for 12 miles, which, with a number of small islands extending S. about 5 miles further, constitutes the town of Islesborough.

Brigadier's Island is in the northern part of Penobscot bay, bearing E. N. E. from Belfast, distant about 5 miles. It is mostly covered with trees, and is a place of considerable resort by pleasure parties.

Orphan Island is in Penobscot river, just below the village of Bucksport, and forms what is called the Narrows in that river. It is about 4 miles long.

Matinicus Islands are a group of islands at the entrance of Penobscot bay, south of Fox islands, distant about 10 miles. The principal of them is *Matinicus*, *Wooden Ball Rock*, and *Seal Rocks*. They are little more than a collection of rocks raising their naked heads above the surface of the ocean.

Islands are thickly scattered along the entire coast, from the mouth of the Penobscot bay to Casco bay. Among the principal of these may be named *White* and *Otter Islands*, off Thomaston, composed of granite; *Rackliffe's Island*, a locality of beautiful granite; *Whitehead*, on which is a light, composed also of granite, with an enormous trap-dike intersecting it; *Green Islands*, which lie S. E. of Whitehead, and between it and Matinicus; *Matinic Island*, bearing S. of Whitehead about six miles; and *Mosquito Island*, bearing S. W. 5 miles from Whitehead. All these islands, with others of smaller size, are on the S. E. borders of the town of St. George.

To the westward of St. George, in Muscongus bay, is a multitude of small islands, forming a small archipelago, not worthy of particular notice, with the exception of the *Franklin Islands*, where is a light, and *Muscongus Island*, near the shore of Bremen. At the entrance of this bay from the east, there is a cluster of islands called *George's Islands*. They lie S. S. W. of the town of St. George, distant about four miles. South of these islands is *Manhegan Island*, on which is a light, distant about six miles, and is composed of granite.

Burnt Island is at the entrance of Townsend harbor, and has a light upon it. It is one mile and a half from the village, S. 20° W.

Sequin Island is a high island at the mouth of the Kennebec river, upon which is a light.

Casco Bay Islands. The islands in this bay are very numerous. It is said they number over 350, and many of them are very beautiful. *Jocell's Island* is noted for being the locality of copperas and alum works; *Parher's Island*, for its

magnificent beryls; and *Crotch Island* for its numerous clefts of talcose slate, filled with veins and crystals of quartz. All the islands in this bay are small.

The number of islands from Casco bay to the west line of the state is very small, and of no great magnitude. The principal are, *Richmond's Island*, S. W. of Cape Elizabeth, near the shore of that town; *Stratten Island*, on the north, *Wood Island* on the south side of Saco harbor, upon the last of which is a light; and *Boon Island*, off cape Neddock, in York, upon which there is a light also.

Such are some of the principal islands of Maine. They are the most important and interesting, as well as the best known, and occupy the most conspicuous situations. But so numerous are the islands in this state, that it would take more space to record their bare names than this article fills, if we include those in its multitude of lakes, ponds and rivers.

Geology and Mineralogy.

The term *geology* is compounded of two Greek words, *ge*, meaning *the earth*, and *logos*, *a discourse*, and signifies discourse concerning the earth, or the science of the earth. It is its province to investigate and describe "the structure of our globe, the nature of its various components, and the laws which have affected and still continue to produce changes in its mass."

Maine has been but partially and very hastily surveyed; but this has revealed enough of its geological character to show that it is exceeding rich, various and interesting, both in a practical and scientific point of view. The very lucid and interesting reports of Dr. Jackson's surveys show that the mineral resources of the state are various and great; and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the survey so auspiciously commenced, will be resumed and completed in the most thorough and careful manner. A more judicious and economical appropriation of money could not be made by the state than for the completion of this survey, beside securing to itself the gratitude of all scientific men.

In this article we shall give a list of minerals used in the arts, found in this state, with a statement of the localities where found, and the probable amount that exists.

Beryl and Garnets. "Beryl, a sub-species of the emerald, occurs in Maine, in large and beautiful crystals, some of which are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It crystallizes in the form of a six-sided prism, with plane terminations. Its color is of various shades of green, and the nearly transparent varieties of a sea-green color are used in jewelry, under the name of aqua marine; the latter variety is found in Bowdoinham, imbedded in quartz veins, which traverse granite. The other dark-green varieties are also found there in the granite itself, and in the soil derived from its decomposition. Large and beautiful beryls are also found in the granite of Parker's island at the mouth of the Kennebec river. They are also found in Albany, near the Portland road.

"Garnets suitable for ornament occur in various parts of the state, the finest yellow kind being found at Phippsburg, while the deep red occur at Brunswick." Dr. Jackson and a friend, "aided by a laborer, succeeded in obtaining, in a few hours, no less than two bushels of crystals" of beryl and garnets, by digging into the earth where granite rocks had decomposed, in the town of Bowdoinham.

Bismuth. An ore of bismuth has been found at Lubec. "This ore may be wrought for making soft solder, used by the workers in tin plate, and it may also be used as a component of type metal."

Copperas and Alum. "Iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, abounds in Maine, and may be used in the manufacture of copperas, when it occurs in veins; and when mixed with slate, it may be used also in the manufacture of alum. This mineral is one of the most abundant in Maine, and is frequently mistaken for gold or

silver, according to the color it presents. The pyritiferous slates of Maine are exceedingly rich in this mineral, and may be made to form both copperas and alum." This mineral is found in abundance on Jewell's island, and in Brooksville, opposite Castine. The latter, in particular, is a very rich deposit of pyritiferous slate, which may be wrought profitably both for copperas and alum.

Feldspar, "suitable for the manufacture of fine porcelain or China ware, is abundant in Maine, and is vastly more pure than the kind used at the porcelain works of Sevres, in France. When the citizens of Maine become adepts in the art, we need not send abroad for China ware, for we have all the materials required, and an abundance of soft wood necessary for baking the ware." The properties of the feldspars of Maine have been amply tested, and the dentists of Boston pronounce that obtained at Brunswick the best they have ever used in making mineral teeth.

Fluor-Spar, "a mineral composed of fluorine and calcium, is found in Maine at Long island, in Bluehill bay. It is of a green color, and is crystallized in octoedra, a form composed by two four-sided pyramids applied base to base. This mineral is used only by chemists for the preparation of fluoric acid, and by the workers in glass for etching on that substance."

Freestone. This is also called new red sandstone, and is "found in Maine along the St. Croix river, forming high cliffs, skirting the river from Pleasant Point to Robbinston. This locality offers some varieties which may be advantageously quarried for building-stones, while its quantity is inexhaustible. A very compact kind of sandstone is also found at Nutter's Head, which makes excellent hones for fine tools, said, by those who have used them, to be superior to the Turkey oilstones. The sandstone cliffs of Perry have already attracted attention, and will doubtless be quarried for freestone."

Granite. "Maine is pre-eminent for the abundance and excellent quality of her various and beautiful granite rocks, which offer facilities for quarrying and exportation, unequalled by those of any other part of the known world.

"However public taste may vary in respect to the shades of color required for architecture, the quarries of Maine, furnishing every variety, will always be able to meet the demand.

"Not among the least of the advantages over other states, are the facilities which exist for the ready transportation of the stone to market, since the numerous bays, deep inlets, and estuaries of large navigable rivers, afford ready access to most of the important quarries.

"Owing to these uncommon advantages, the granite of Maine is destined to supply the whole Atlantic coast of our country and the West Indies; for it can be quarried and shipped to any of our large cities at a lower price than any building-stone can be obtained in their vicinity.

"Since this stone is so beautiful and substantial a material, it is certain that there will be a constantly increasing demand for it, as the population of the country increases, and new buildings are required.

"On Penobscot river there occur inexhaustible supplies of excellent granite rocks, admirably suited for architectural purposes, and so near navigable water as to render the stone valuable for exportation.

"The whole mass of Mosquito mount is composed entirely of granite, and it must contain at least five hundred millions of cubic feet, equal to 30,000,000 tons." A canal for sloops has been dug from the river to the base of this mountain, so that blocks of stone can be taken out of the quarry, and placed directly upon the decks of vessels. Dr. Jackson saw specimens of the Mosquito Mt. granite finely dressed and polished. "It is vastly more beautiful than any of the oriental granites used by the ancient Romans." It is free from stains of oxide of iron and pyrites.

"Mount Waldo is composed of the same kind of granite, and contains more than one billion five hundred millions cubic feet of granite, or 100,000,000 tons."

"Bluehill bay is a very convenient harbor for vessels engaged in transportation of granite, and there are immense and inexhaustible quarries of this stone favorably situated for transportation" upon its shores. There is a hill composed of this stone near the Narrows, which contains "no less than 600,000,000 cubic feet of stone." A quarry has been opened at this place. "Owing to the presence of black mica, it is a little darker than those before described." There is also a ledge of considerable extent at the head of Long cove, and of a very fine kind of granite, suitable for ornamental work of the most delicate description, and "will present delicate sculpture to great advantage." There are many other localities where granite may be obtained on the shores of this bay.

"On the South Fox islands, Vinalhaven, good granite abounds," but of a coarse variety; also on Deer island.

"Buck's Harbor is a deep and safe cove, protected by a little island at its mouth. The granite quarry opened at this place is one of great value, on account of the goodness of the stone, and the facilities for extracting and shipping it for sale. Its cubic contents will amount to more than 634,000,000 cubic feet, or nearly 40,000,000 tons."

At Edgecomb there is an inexhaustible supply of a beautiful dark-blue granite, excellent for building. Its quantity is estimated at 100,000,000 tons. "Phippsburg has a number of good quarries of granite-gneiss, similar to that wrought at Hallowell." In Brunswick, three miles from Bath, there is an "abundant supply of granite-gneiss; there being more than 100,000,000 cubic feet of this stone on a hill which is elevated 85 feet above the sea-level."

In Hallowell there is a very extensive quarry of granite-gneiss, which, when hammered, appears at a distance like white marble. "The ridge composed of granite, in this town, is elevated about 400 feet above the level of the Kennebec, and it extends in a north-east and south-west direction. Since there are no well-defined boundaries yet ascertained for this locality, it is improper to make an estimate of the quantity of stone that exists there." Augusta also contains a quarry of stone similar to that at Hallowell.

"Kennebunk is also celebrated for its granite quarries. The granite is of a dark color, owing to the predominance of black mica. There are many other ledges of similar granite in Kennebunk. We estimate the quantity of granite, in this town, to be more than 250,000,000 tons. But it cannot be drained to more than half its depth."

Besides these localities, there are innumerable others in the interior of the state, which cannot be available in commerce, but will afford excellent building materials for the towns and villages where they occur.

Honestone. This stone, "used for oilstones, is extremely abundant in Maine, and may be advantageously wrought upon Little Deer island and the Western island in Penobscot bay. It is equal in quality with that brought from the Mediterranean, known under the name of Turkey oilstone, which sells in Boston for fifty cents a pound. The locality is amply sufficient in extent to supply the world with oilstones."

Hornstone, "which will answer for flints, occurs in various parts of the state, where trap rocks have acted upon silicious slate. The largest mass of this stone known in the world, is Mt. Kineo, upon Moosehead lake, which appears to be entirely composed of it."

Iron, arsenical, "occurs abundantly in Maine, forming veins in the granite, sienite and greenstone trap rocks. This mineral is composed of 46 per cent. of arsenic and 54 per cent. iron, and may be used for the purpose of manufacturing the

white oxide of arsenic, which is used in making shot. There are considerable veins of this ore at Bluehill, Thomaston and Newfield." In this last town, the rocks are highly charged with arsenical pyrites.

Iron ore. "There is an abundance of valuable ores of iron in Maine, which are of great statistical importance to the country. Iron is one of the essential requisites in all the arts of civilized society, and is the strong arm of national prosperity. It is a knowledge of the art of working this metal that distinguishes the more powerful civilized races of mankind, and gives them the means of withstanding the encroachments of barbarians."

The most extensive collections of iron ore, yet discovered in the state, are in Aroostook county. This ore is of the red hæmatite iron, of the very best quality. The only bed of ore yet discovered is on the Aroostook river. It is 900 feet wide, and of immense and unknown length. It is probably connected with the great bed of ore discovered in Woodstock, New Brunswick, extending through the country, and passing directly above the United States military post at Houlton. This ore yields 53 per cent. of iron, and will give 60 per cent. of cast metal, or 50 per cent. of bar iron. It is regarded by Dr. Jackson as "wholly inexhaustible." At Linneus, in this county, several valuable beds of granular magnetic iron ore have been discovered.

The same kind of ore occurs on Mt. Desert island, at Bass Harbor, though veins have not been discovered sufficiently powerful to justify any attempts to work it. It is thought, however, that further explorations may reveal more powerful veins. There is a rich variety of hydrated oxide of iron found at Black's island, near Mt. Desert. There is also a large vein of magnetic iron ore on Marshall's island, three feet in width. Small quantities of specular iron ores are found on Seward's Neck, but not sufficient to work.

"Many places in the state furnish abundant supplies of bog iron ore. This ore is constantly forming from the decomposition of iron pyrites, existing so abundantly in the slate rocks of Maine." These beds are principally in the interior of the state. A bed of this kind of ore occurs in Newfield, and of very good quality. It appears to be a very extensive deposit. There is also an important bed of this ore in Buckfield, and is of considerable extent. The ores produced from this bed are said to be "exactly like those of Sweden, from which their fine tough iron is made, so universally admired for its strength, purity and adaptation to making cast steel."

Bog iron ores also abound in Shapleigh, Argyle, Clinton, Patricktown, and Raymond; also at Castine, Paris, Saco, Jewell's island, and Thomaston, but these are small deposits. In Lebanon there is an extensive deposit of this ore. "In the town of Union there is an enormous bed of this ore, more than 30 feet thick." "In Dover there are several valuable beds of bog iron ore of excellent quality." In township No. 4, 11th range, in Piscataquis county, there is "a considerable of a deposit of solid pan iron ore, which is from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness." In Foxcroft there is a small deposit of bog iron ore. In Raymond, magnetic iron ore occurs in a hill 371 feet above the neighboring lake. It is, however, so closely imbedded in the rock that it will be very expensive to extract and fit it for the furnace. In Rumford there is a bed of this ore sufficient to supply a blast furnace, of small size, ten years. In Andover there are two deposits of this ore, of excellent quality; but the amount is small. "In Skowhegan there occur several large deposits of bog iron ore, some of which is solid and of good quality." There are several deposits of this ore in the adjoining town of Clinton. In Turner, also, there is a deposit of the same kind, of considerable extent, from which iron of good quality has been made. Upon a further exploration of the state, there will, doubtless, be many more localities discovered of the different kinds of iron ores.

Jasper, "a precious stone, is found abundantly in the state, in beds always in contact with trap rocks. On Sugar-Loaf mountain, upon the eastern bank of the Sebouis river, there is a bed of this mineral, 10 feet wide, cutting through the mountain, in contact with a huge trap-dike, to which it owes its origin. Immense quantities of boulders, or rounded masses of jasper, also occur scattered in diluvial soil, and are found in the bed of the Aroostook and St. John rivers."

Lead. "Lead ores have been found in several parts of the state, but not in very large veins. The Lubec mines appear to be the most valuable, and may doubtless be wrought to advantage. Lead ore has also been found near the south line of Dexter, the veins of which are supposed to extend into the adjoining town of Corinna. This is a very rich ore, but no veins have yet been discovered of sufficient magnitude to repay the labor of working it. Small veins of this ore have also been found in Parsonsfield.

Limestone. "No other state can vie with Maine in the abundance of its limestone, and the amount of revenue derived from commerce in this article is immense, and probably far greater than is generally apprehended.

"Thomaston is justly celebrated for her inexhaustible quarries, which serve to supply nearly all the cities on the Atlantic coast with lime used in their buildings, and for agriculture.

"Few, perhaps, realize the fact that there are no less than \$14,000,000 worth of limestone within 20 feet of the surface, in Thomaston; and that already, while but a trifling proportion of the stone is exported, nearly half a million of dollars are annually realized from the sales of lime; beside which, we have also to estimate the value of the carrying trade, the whole business being in the hands of the citizens of Maine.

"Limestone abounds also in Camden, Hope, Lincolnville, Warren, Union, Whitefield, Machias, and Lubec, from several of which places it is exported in the state of lime. York, Cumberland, Oxford, and Kennebec counties contain as much lime as will be required for their agriculture." Aroostook county also abounds in limestone of an excellent quality and in great abundance. In Dexter, Penobscot county, there are immense beds of good limestone. To say all in few words, limestone, so far as examinations have been made, is found to exist in every part of the state, if not of a quality suitable for the arts, yet sufficiently pure for agricultural purposes, which is of inestimable value to those sections, and indispensable to render their soils as productive as they are capable of becoming.

Limestone, argillaceous. This limestone "may be converted into hydraulic cement, a substance imported for the construction of sub-aqueous works, and is also manufactured from a similar rock in the state of New York and Canada." This kind of stone is "found abundantly around Lubec, and along the shores of the St. John river, on the public lands."

"The green marble of Starboard's creek, and that from the point of Maine in Machias, will become of considerable commercial value, since they may be converted into hydraulic cement by a very simple operation."

There is a ledge of limestone at the Forks of the Kennebec, from which may be manufactured a cement that hardens under water, fully equal to the hydraulic cement imported from England. Dr. Jackson says of this locality, "that it cannot fail to become a most important discovery to the people of Maine to find so good a cement in the state."

Manganese, the black oxide of, is a substance used in the manufacture of chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, and, when found in quantity, is a valuable article in commerce. It is found at Hodgdon, Thomaston, and in several other localities, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the market, so far as present discoveries show.

Marble. "Large and valuable beds of pure crystalline white limestone, suitable either for marble or for lime, occur in the south-east part of Brunswick, near the coast. Union possesses an inexhaustible supply of elegant white dolomite marble, suitable for lime and for monumental architecture." Several other kinds of marble occur in the state in different parts.

Peat. This substance "occurs abundantly on many low lands in the state, and may become an article of value." Throughout York and Oxford counties, peat exists in great abundance. It is valuable either for fuel or manure.

Quartz, granular. This stone is valuable for making glass. There is a bed of this stone, which forms a mass of great size, at Grant's Point, Machias, where it may be profitably manufactured into flint glass. "A beautiful variety of granular quartz, white as snow, occurs in beds at Liberty and in Whitefield," where an ample supply may be obtained for a glass furnace. "It is much purer than any sand that can be obtained, being free from oxide of iron and vegetable matter." Dr. Jackson manufactured several specimens of different kinds of glass from this rock, of a very beautiful description, which he deposited in the state cabinet.

Sand, ferruginous. "On a small, low island, N.W. from Moose island," in Moosehead lake, is a "beach almost covered with fine ferruginous sand. It is the common black sand used in writing. It lies upon and in strata with the yellow beach sand, and may be collected in great abundance. Such sand is commonly sold, when put up in papers, at six cents each. To obtain large quantities, it might be scooped up with shovels, and afterward separated from the yellow sand by powerful magnets."

Sand, silicious. This substance is used in the manufacture of glass. At Great island there is a beach of white silicious sand, two miles in length, where glass works might be erected. It is found at several other places in the interior of the state, especially in peat bogs.

Serpentine. "This rock is identical with the highly prized marble, known under the name of verd antique. It is of a deep olive-green color, with many lines of asbestos and spots of yellow diallage." On Deer isle occurs an enormous mass of this stone, which has been thrown up through the granite. It is filled with delicate fibres of asbestos, which have become indurated, and will give an admirable effect to the polished stone. This rock is naturally divided into large blocks, about three feet square. It has a columnar arrangement exactly like the trap rocks, and was evidently, like those rocks, thrown up from below in a molten state.

Sienite. This is "a rock composed of feldspar, hornblende and quartz, used as a building-stone, under the name of dark granite, and occurs abundantly in Maine. Many high hills and mountains in York county are entirely composed of it; and if it should be required in the market, there is an abundant supply in the state. The three mountains in York, called Agamenticus, are composed of sienite. An inferior kind of this occurs on the sea coast at cape Neddock. In Newfield there are huge mountains of this rock, of good quality. There is an infinite number of granite and sienite mountains in the interior of the state, that will furnish an abundance of building-stone for use in their neighborhood."

Slate, mica. This stone is "valuable for flagging-stones, and is in great demand in our cities for side-walks, and is found abundantly in Maine. At Phippsburg, near Small Point harbor, there are some beautiful and brilliantly spangled rocks of this kind, which would meet with a ready sale. In Winthrop, Acton and Lebanon, good mica slates are found. If such mica slate, as occurs in Acton, can be found near water communication, it will be of great value."

Slate, roofing. "Bangor, in Wales, has hitherto enjoyed the exclusive privilege of supplying the world with roofing slates; but it is certain she will find a powerful

rival in the Bangor of Maine; for that city is destined to be the place of exportation for all the good slates used on the Atlantic coast.

"Inexhaustible quarries of this valuable material occur along the banks of the Piscataquis, from Williamsburg to Foxcroft, and it is highly probable that we do not yet know a tenth part of its extent. We do know, however, that there is a sufficiency there, to supply the cities of America, if not of the whole world.

"In Williamsburg, Barnard and Foxcroft, openings have been made, and the quality of the slates has been proved to be equal if not superior to any ever used in roofing. Every foot of rock gives from 30 to 40 handsome slates, and some have been obtained and made into writing slates, large enough to calculate upon the extent and value of the quarries; for they may be obtained 9 feet by 6 square, and perfectly free from defects." Slate suitable for roofs is found upon the Penobscot, 2 miles below the Little Schoodic river, but not so good as that found at Brownville. They also occur upon the Kennebec river, on the western side, near the north line of the township No. 1, 2d range, in great abundance and of good quality. To sum up all in a few words, "the slate quarries of Maine are numerous and valuable, offering ample inducements to enterprise, and will, ere long, be successfully wrought for the supply of the Atlantic coast." In truth, "Maine presents the most extensive and valuable slate quarries in the Union."

Soapstone, or talcose rock, is found at Harpswell, Orr's island, and at Jaquith, and has been wrought at one or two places. It is difficult to work, but is very durable, withstanding the action of fire. The bed at Orr's island is 14 feet wide, and may furnish a considerable supply of this material."

Springs, mineral. "Springs of this character are common in Maine, and will hereafter become valuable as places of resort for invalids." Such springs are found in Lubec, Bluehill, Paris, Hallowell, and many other places.

Tin. There are several places in Maine where there are strong indications of tin. The principal locality is in Bluehill, but it has not been thoroughly explored. Wolfram is here found, a universally considered indication of tin, and also the sulphuret of molybdena, another mineral found in tin mines.

Tourmalines. "The various-colored tourmalines are found in Paris, Oxford county. They are the following: green tourmaline, of a rich pistachio, olive and emerald green color, frequently transparent, and equalling the emerald in beauty. Specimens of this stone have been cut and used for ornamental purposes."

Zinc. Ores of this metal are found in various parts of Maine. Sulphuret of zinc is found at Lubec, which may be wrought for zinc. A small vein of zinc ore has been discovered in the town of Parsonsfield, but not of sufficient magnitude to be wrought profitably. More and larger veins may yet be discovered.

From what has been exhibited in this article, it will be seen that Maine is rich in minerals of the most valuable kinds. A more thorough exploration will doubtless bring to light much more of the same character, and perhaps add some other minerals, as coal and tin, of both of which there are strong indications. Of three of the most important mineral productions, granite, limestone and iron, Maine affords an inexhaustible supply.

Internal Improvement.

Canals.—The only canal of importance in Maine is the *Cumberland and Oxford Canal*, extending from Portland harbor to Sebago lake, 20 1-2 miles. By this canal and a union of the lake with Long pond and other waters, a natural and artificial navigation is produced of 50 miles. This canal was completed in 1829, and cost \$211,000.

Railroads.—The first enterprise of this kind in Maine was the construction of the *Bangor and Orono Railroad*, in 1836. This road is about 10 miles in length, and extends along the right bank of the Penobscot river, in a section of country of vast water power and numerous saw mills.

The *Calais and Baring Railroad* extends from Calais, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, to Milltown Falls, a distance of two miles; from thence it will soon extend to Baring, four miles. On the border of this road, great deposits of logs are made, and an abundant water power to cut them into all the varieties of lumber.

Eastern Railroads.—As railroads constitute the great thoroughfares, by land, from Maine to Boston, we will give both routes, with the distances from town to town, for the accommodation of travellers.

The *Eastern Railroad* was commenced by the erection of the *Boston and Salem Railroad*, which opened for travel in 1839. It passes from the northerly part of old Boston to East Boston, by the steam ferry, and from thence to

Lynn, Ms.....9 miles.	North Hampton.....46 miles.
Salem.....14 “	Greenland.....49 “
Beverly.....16 “	Portsmouth.....54 “
Hamilton.....20 “	Elliot, Me.....60 “
Ipswich.....25 “	South Berwick.....67 “
Rowley.....29 “	North Berwick.....72 “
Newburyport.....34 “	Wells.....76 “
Salisbury.....36 “	Kennebunk.....82 “
Seabrook, N. H.....40 “	Saco.....91 “
Hampton Falls.....43 “	Scarborough.....99 “
Hampton.....44 “	Portland.....105 “

This road was opened for travel from Salem to Newburyport and Portsmouth in 1840, and to Portland in 1842.

The *Boston and Maine Railroad* branches off from the Boston and Lowell Railroad at Wilmington, Ms. 15 miles from Boston; from thence it passes to

Andover.....22 miles.	New Market.....55 miles.
Haverhill.....32 “	Durham.....60 “
Atkinson, N. H.....34 “	Madbury.....64 “
Plaistow.....36 “	Dover.....66 “
Newtown.....39 “	Great Falls (in Somersworth). 70 “
East Kingston.....44 “	South Berwick, Me.....72 “
Exeter.....49 “	Portland, by Eastern Railroad.110 “

This road was opened to Haverhill in the year 1839, and to South Berwick in 1842.

These lines of railroads will soon be extended from Portland, through many of the large and flourishing towns in Maine, to Bangor, on Penobscot river, a distance from Portland of 122 miles, and from Boston 227 miles.

Railroad between Maine and Canada.—In the month of July, 1835, an officer of the United States Topographical Corps commenced a reconnoissance of the country between the sea coast of Maine and the river St. Lawrence, with a view to the construction of a railroad “from Portland or some other point on the seaboard of Maine, to some point on the borders of Lower Canada, in the direction of Quebec.” He completed his examination to the entire satisfaction of the authorities of Maine,

and extended his explorations beyond the boundary line, so as to exhibit a connected view of the whole ground, from the coast of Maine to the city of Quebec. The prolongation of the survey, beyond the limits of the state, had been assigned by the Canadian government to an officer of the royal engineers.

Several routes were examined, all of which were deemed practicable. The first commences at Portland, proceeds through the towns of Falmouth, Gray, Poland, Paris, Rumford, Andover, and some others, and descends into the valleys of Arnold's river and lake Megantic, Chaudiere and Echemin rivers, to the right bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec. Length, 277 miles; and estimated cost, \$6,349,671.

The second route is from Wiscasset, along the valley of Sheepscot river, by Weber's pond, thence over to that of the Sebasticook, enters the valley of the Kennebec, which is pursued to Carritunk Falls. Ascending the valley to the mouth of Dead river, it passes Wilson's and Cold streams, Parlin Pond, &c., to Moose river, and thence to the boundary near the Monument; from this point it descends rapidly to the De Loup valley, and along this valley to that of the Chaudiere, where it unites with, and pursues the course of the first line, to its termination on the St. Lawrence. Length, 246 miles; and estimated cost, \$5,419,626.

The third route commences at Belfast, proceeds through the valleys of Westcott March, Halfmoon, and Sandy streams, and thence to the Sebasticook, by Sibley pond, to the Kennebec, where the line intersects the first and second routes, and becomes identical with them. Length, 227 miles; and estimated cost of construction, \$4,906,151. Average cost per mile, first route, \$22,923; second route, \$22,030; and third route, \$21,613.

The benefit which would result to Maine from opening an easy and rapid communication with the great lakes, will readily occur to any reflecting man who will examine the map. Improvements are already in progress, which, although suspended by the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, will eventually be completed, by which the lakes will be connected in various points, by railroads and canals, with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These avenues will cross a most fertile portion of our country, traversing regions which abound in valuable staples and productions, capable of supporting a large population, and of giving a vast impetus to commerce.

In 1839, a survey was made, under authority of the state, by William L. Dearborn, Esq., from Portland to the line of New Hampshire, on the route to lake Champlain. The portion of the road in Maine is 73 miles, and the whole distance to the lake 186 miles. The face of the country is represented to be favorable to the undertaking; and the whole cost to the line, exclusive of the right of way, is estimated at \$1,699,389, or \$21,786 per mile. The portion lying in New Hampshire, only 33 miles, presents no insuperable objections, although the route passes over a spur of the White mountains on the north. The summit is found to be but 1473 feet above the level of the sea, and only about 800 feet above the base of the country at the line of the state; so that it requires but an average grade of about 44 feet per mile to overcome it; and it is said that the maximum grade would not exceed 60 feet per mile, which is less than some parts of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts. The distance across Vermont to lake Champlain is 75 miles; and through the state of New York is 94 miles. Portland is thus found to be but 280 miles from Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, at the natural outlet of the almost boundless waters of the western lakes, and of the commerce of their fertile borders.

Commerce.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE OF MAINE,

Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1840, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1841.

	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Value of imports.....	\$574,664	\$126,297	\$700,961
“ “ exports, domestic produce.....	1,029,905	48,728	1,078,633
“ “ “ foreign produce.....	1,649	11,283	12,932

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, with their Tonnage and Crews, which cleared from each District of Maine, during the year ending September 30, 1841.

DISTRICTS.	American.			Foreign.			Total Amer. and Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Passamaquoddy.....	49	6,232	254	730	49,903	2,798	779	56,135	3,052
Machias.....	20	2,843	123	—	—	—	20	2,843	123
Penobscot.....	26	3,654	149	1	338	20	27	3,992	169
Waldoborough.....	17	2,737	105	—	—	—	17	2,737	105
Wiscasset.....	18	2,867	118	—	—	—	18	2,867	118
Bath.....	103	18,842	827	11	914	54	119	19,756	881
Portland.....	195	36,895	1,570	74	5,253	340	269	42,153	1,910
Belfast.....	105	15,373	694	5	266	14	110	15,639	703
Kennebunk.....	4	835	37	—	—	—	4	835	37
Saco.....	4	486	26	—	—	—	4	486	26
	546	90,764	3,903	821	56,679	3,226	1,367	147,443	7,124

Statement of the Tonnage of each District of Maine, on the 30th September, 1841.

DISTRICTS.	Aggregate tonnage of each district, in tons and 95ths.	PROPORTION OF TONNAGE EMPLOYED IN THE				
		Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
Passamaquoddy.....	10,588 41	6,901	1,214	553	—	—
Machias.....	14,147 81	12,189	563	—	—	—
Frenchman's Bay.....	15,427 70	10,827	2,269	—	—	—
Penobscot.....	36,125 77	23,580	6,351	94	—	—
Belfast.....	39,613 81	30,358	1,327	—	—	—
Waldoborough.....	51,257 31	34,356	4,557	—	—	—
Wiscasset.....	13,415 44	2,095	6,715	89	388	—
Bath.....	58,050 48	21,466	1,716	55	—	1,104
Portland.....	55,009 86	13,843	3,153	498	—	—
Saco.....	2,902 18	1,991	250	—	—	—
Kennebunk.....	7,709 08	1,188	723	—	—	—
York.....	1,042 62	720	314	—	—	—
	305,290 57	159,523	29,152	1,289	388	1,104

Manufactures.

Maine has hitherto been principally confined in her manufactures to all the varieties of lumber in common use, the product of her gigantic forests, to ships, and to articles of indispensable necessity for domestic or agricultural purposes. Of all the manufactures in the United States, ship building may be considered of the first

importance, both in regard to individual and national prosperity. Maine, with only one exception, stands foremost among her sister states in this noble enterprise. In 1841, this state built, within 720 tons, as much shipping for the Atlantic service, as all the states and territories south and west of Pennsylvania, for their sea, river and lake navigation. In the older counties, however, where the forests have in a great measure disappeared, and where the plough and hoe have taken the place of the axe and saw, the spinning jenny, loom, and trip-hammer are seen to move on many of the banks of their noble streams.

Our table of *State and County Statistics* show the value of manufactures in each county in the state, exclusive of lumber; from which data the friends of Maine have no reason to fear her destitution of either food or raiment.

Ship Building.

Statement showing the number and class of Vessels built, and the Tonnage thereof, in each District of Maine, for the year ending September 30, 1841.

DISTRICTS.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Total No. vessels built.	Total tonnage, in tons and cwt.
Passamaquoddy.....	—	6	3	—	9	1,288 55
Machias.....	1	3	4	—	8	1,295 87
Frenchman's Bay.....	—	3	2	—	5	837 41
Penobscot.....	—	2	1	—	3	336 77
Belfast.....	2	10	13	—	25	3,810 34
Waldoborough.....	11	13	9	—	33	7,761 59
Wiscasset.....	1	—	4	—	5	703 06
Bath.....	10	5	5	—	20	4,980 01
Portland.....	7	5	3	1	16	4,163 12
Saco.....	1	—	2	—	3	673 61
Kennebunk.....	2	—	2	—	4	1,023 70
York.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	35	47	48	1	131	26,874 28

Navigation.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign Vessels, with their Tonnage and Crews, which entered into each District of Maine, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1841.

DISTRICTS.	American.			Foreign.			Total Amer. and Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Passamaquoddy.....	79	8,615	426	726	49,622	2,782	805	58,237	3,208
Machias.....	3	292	12	—	—	—	3	292	12
Penobscot.....	7	1,423	59	1	335	20	8	1,761	79
Waldoborough.....	13	3,213	118	—	—	—	13	3,213	118
Wiscasset.....	6	2,189	93	—	—	—	6	2,189	93
Bath.....	44	11,666	442	11	914	54	55	12,580	496
Portland.....	102	22,477	933	72	5,024	326	174	27,501	1,259
Belfast.....	38	4,421	204	5	266	14	43	4,687	218
	292	54,296	2,287	815	56,164	3,196	1,107	110,460	5,483

Fisheries.

COUNTIES.	Quintals of smoked or dried fish.	Barrels of pickled fish.	Gallons of spermaceti oil.	Gallons of whale and other fish oil.	Value of whalebone and other productions of the fisheries.	No. of men employed.	Capital invested.
Aroostook .....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	22,553	918	.....	9,479	.....	219	\$23,100
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	65,824	15,168	.....	21,300	\$200	462	49,470
Kennebec .....	.....	9	.....	.....	140	2	100
Lincoln	88,376	4,934	1,044	33,524	.....	1,312	137,905
Oxford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penobscot	1,050	153	.....	442	.....	16	1,950
Piscataquis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	36,873	23,774	.....	16,237	.....	829	170,030
Waldo	30,597	3,570	.....	18,118	2,011	433	72,373
York	33,878	505	.....	13,667	.....	337	22,018
	279,156	54,071	1,044	117,807	2,351	3,610	526,967

Maine abounds with fishes. It is said that there are more than 60 kinds on its coast and in its bays, rivers and ponds. Of the most valuable of the finny class are the following:—the cod, haddock, pollock, hake, cusk, halibut, mackerel, bass, salmon, shad, black, trout, salmon trout, herring, perch, eel, flounder, tom-cod, smelt, &c. The porpoise and seal are often seen on this coast, and the humpback and grampus whales visit it occasionally.

Of the shell fish found on the banks and among the rocks on the shores of Maine, are the lobster, clam, crab, shrimp, crawfish, muscle, &c. The oyster is rarely found on this coast. The great quantities of oyster shells found on Damariscotta and St. George rivers, denote that this species of shell fish was very abundant in Maine in former years.

Products of the Forest, Quarry, &c.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1840.

COUNTIES.	Value of lumber.	Tons of pot & pearl ashes.	Value of skins and furs.	Value of ginseng &c.	Value of granite, marble, &c.	Value of products of the dairy.	Value of products of the orchard.	Pounds of hops.
Aroostook	\$50,141	..	\$1,297	.....	.....	\$18,383	86	30
Cumberland	44,379	22	52	873	\$22,831	182,726	24,542	156
Franklin	8,264	42½	219	255	.....	62,121	2,581	.....
Hancock	63,120	..	468	.....	20,300	75,582	1,874	.....
Kennebec	214,560	30¾	198	1,891	8,100	205,173	31,790	1,367
Lincoln	71,955	..	50	445	35,345	171,432	21,419	1,868
Oxford	29,280	36¼	228	.....	.....	94,394	12,326	161
Penobscot	668,701	30	2,171	125	330	85,558	5,891	16,355
Piscataquis	16,345	7	898	.....	.....	21,617	76	1,500
Somerset	123,426	64¼	1,959	1,900	800	117,771	15,436	1,171
Washington	315,607	..	273	21,910	1,750	93,170	1,251	69
Waldo	104,053	13½	56	2,672	11,500	126,390	7,890	6,610
York	98,861	14½	158	.....	6,550	242,585	20,610	7,662
	1,802,683	260¾	8,027	32,271	107,506	1,496,902	149,381	36,940

State and County Statistics*

Our State and County Statistical Tables will exhibit the population of 1830 and 1840; and the statistics of many of the most useful and important products of each state and county, according to the census returns of 1840, with other useful data.

(Under the head of UNITED STATES, an enlarged table of the population and products of each state and territory, as stated in the said returns, will be given; with a variety of other statistical items pertaining to the states and territories generally, from other sources. In this table the population of 1844 will be estimated on the annual average increase between 1830 and 1840; and the increase of products since 1840, on the basis of the average annual increase of population since the last census.)

Counties.	Shire Towns.	Incorporated.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Miles from shore.	Valuation, 1841.	Horses and Mules.	Neal cattle.	Sheep.	Wine.	No. bush. of wheat.	No. bush. of oats.	No. bush. of barley.	No. bush. of rye.	No. bu. buckwheat.	No. bush. Ind. Corn.	Pounds of wool.	Bush. of potatoes.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of sugar made.	Value of manufactures produced.
Amoscook	Houlton	1830	3,417	3,162	101.83	1,715	1,479	4,905	4,303	41,362	26,517	3,631	2,657	21,312	753	21,143	21,143	118,551	22,184	26,496	\$38,415
Cumberland	Portland	1790	8,458	10,163	1,963,010	6,941	37,880	39,585	12,633	38,921	70,317	33,358	33,358	4,060	160,551	139,813	139,813	1,139,551	81,069	7,527	1,633,197
Franklin	Farmington	1838	20,801	16,781	2,635,683	4,115	19,885	64,717	6,733	39,729	96,027	13,187	4,304	690	24,182	131,522	131,522	615,000	40,891	36,438	1,043,426
Hancock	Ellsworth	1780	28,663	23,717	3,131,912	1,255	17,390	27,258	6,716	37,037	90,600	18,181	2,836	207	5,740	83,358	83,358	496,430	36,075	1,040	328,453
Kennebec	Augusta	1780	55,223	159	8,638,857	7,619	35,555	87,759	11,823	86,514	132,683	57,957	9,830	3,510	151,049	206,539	206,539	1,165,399	89,276	18,915	1,066,929
Lincoln	Topsham { Hosaset Warren	1760	62,517	117	9,911,116	5,738	39,901	71,473	12,066	27,813	42,320	83,265	10,534	617	104,868	158,331	158,331	1,143,407	80,308	395	9,607,406
Oxford	Paris	1805	38,251	145	4,720,561	4,216	24,995	63,507	8,220	66,686	110,172	7,075	20,312	4,853	83,330	119,459	119,459	669,684	44,772	19,158	135,439
Penobscot	Bangor	1816	45,765	227	6,108,315	5,668	19,416	35,312	9,442	12,011	163,626	7,919	9,767	3,524	25,694	88,351	88,351	933,628	47,475	12,303	1,063,616
Piscataquis	Dover	1788	13,138	240	1,121,058	1,454	8,642	17,830	4,720	59,266	57,475	4,220	2,769	987	12,583	44,818	44,818	445,576	19,776	8,451	461,459
Somerset	Norridgewock	1809	33,912	167	4,340,883	6,139	27,366	66,062	11,650	122,457	197,968	30,103	10,882	1,234	71,131	150,756	150,756	1,083,718	58,503	94,121	251,521
Waldo	Bellevue	1827	28,227	199	5,900,300	4,455	27,826	55,318	10,451	78,304	84,088	16,716	5,882	582	52,784	136,611	136,611	1,066,424	51,938	4,775	701,747
Washington	Madras	1789	21,294	41	3,183,689	1,690	12,211	29,561	4,837	80,871	22,111	5,914	3,218	3,218	392	35,773	35,773	410,808	93,665	1,338	683,000
York	Alfred	1622	51,722	54,034	7,752,241	7,100	50,910	63,477	14,391	55,886	102,413	40,670	23,124	6,046	200,626	149,170	149,170	1,123,441	83,390	26,081	1,049,432
			406,651	501,793	69,345,925	59,208	327,355	640,264	117,386	848,166	1,076,409	555,161	137,941	51,443	950,528	1,465,551	1,465,551	10,392,980	631,355	957,464	9,776,491

See value of the products of the forest and quarry, value of the products of the dairy and orchard, and the quantity of hops grown, page 41.

Description of Counties.

(For other information relating to the Counties in Maine, see *State and County Statistics*.)

Aroostook County.

This county was incorporated March 16, 1839. It is described in the act of incorporation as follows:—"That from and after the first day of May next, all that part of the state lying north of the north line of the fourth range of townships north of the Lottery townships, and east of the dividing line between ranges 5 and 6 west of the east line of the state, and of a line from the north termination of the said dividing line, and running the same course, to the north line of the state, be and is hereby constituted and made a county, by the name of Aroostook." By an act of the legislature, passed March 21, 1843, "all the lands in the county of Penobscot, lying north of townships numbered 8 in the sixth range, 8 in the seventh range, and 8 in the eighth range of townships west from the east line of the state, with all the inhabitants thereon, shall be and hereby are set off from the county of Penobscot, and annexed to the county of Aroostook."

This county is therefore bounded N. by Canada, S. by Penobscot and Washington counties, E. by New Brunswick, and W. by Penobscot county. By the treaty of 1842, with Great Britain, this county lost about 1826 square miles of its most northern territory. With its acquisition in 1843 it contains a territory of 4946 square miles.

This county contains numerous lakes, ponds, rivers and mountains. Its soil is rich and productive, being mostly of a limestone formation. An abundance of limestone is found in all parts, from the Sebosis and Aroostook to the river St. Lawrence in Canada. Immense beds of iron ore of the very best quality have been discovered, and are favorably situated to be worked, "and all the marked characteristics of the regular anthracite coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country, from the Sebosis to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temiscuata lake, in Canada."—For a more particular description of this county and its minerals, see *Geological Survey of the Public Lands*, by Dr. Jackson.

Cumberland County.

This county is bounded N. by Oxford county, E. by Lincoln county, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by York county and a part of Oxford. Area, 961 square miles.

The land in this county is excellent,

and under good cultivation. The commerce and manufactures of Portland and neighboring towns are very extensive. Casco bay is within the county, and affords it unrivalled privileges for navigation and the fisheries. It is watered by several large mill streams; and the Cumberland and Oxford Canal to Sebago lake, within the county, gives to its chief town considerable inland trade.

Franklin County.

This county was incorporated March 20, 1838. The following is the legislative description of its territory:

"The towns of New Sharon, Chesterville, Wilton, Temple and Farnington, in the county of Kennebec; and Jay, Carthage, Weld, Berlin, Madrid, townships numbered 6, letters E and D, in the county of Oxford, thence extending northerly from the north-west corner of letter D, on the line betwixt townships numbered 3 and 4, through the several ranges of townships to Canada line, so as to include three tiers of townships west of the west line of the Bingham Purchase, in said county of Oxford; and Industry, New Vineyard, Strong, Avon, Phillips, Freeman, Salem, Kingfield, townships numbered 4 in the first range west of Kingfield, 3 and 4 in the second range, and the south half of township numbered 4 in the third range of the Bingham Purchase, in the county of Somerset, be and hereby are," &c.

This county is therefore bounded N. by Canada, E. by the county of Somerset, S. by Kennebec and Oxford counties, and W. by Oxford county. This county has no navigable waters, but is interspersed with numerous ponds and mill streams. Its surface is generally undulating, with some mountainous tracts. Its soil, for the most part, is excellent, and cannot fail in remunerating the industrious farmer by its products of wheat, beef and wool. It contains an area of 1003 square miles.

Hancock County.

This county is bounded N. by Penobscot county, E. by Washington county, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Penobscot bay and river, and a part by Penobscot county. It contains an area of 1028 square miles. Its extent on the ocean is between 50 and 60 miles: it comprises numerous islands of great beauty, some of which are large, fertile

and well cultivated: it comprises also numerous bays, and a vast number of coves, inlets and spacious harbors.

Perhaps there is no district of its extent on the American coast that offers greater facilities for navigation, in all its various branches, than the county of Hancock. The soil of the county is generally of an excellent quality, particularly in the interior. There is a great number of ponds in the county: every section of it is watered by mill streams, and Union river, nearly in its centre, affords the interior part great facilities for transportation.

Kennebec County.

This county is watered by numerous ponds and rivers, but principally by the noble Kennebec, which passes nearly through its centre, from which the name of the county is derived. The face of the county is undulating, not hilly; its soil is of a superior quality, producing, in great abundance, all the variety of grasses, grains, vegetables and fruits common to its climate. The union of hydraulic power with navigable waters, which this county enjoys; its fertility, locality, and other natural advantages, render it a highly favored section of our country. Area, 953 square miles.

This county is bounded N. by Franklin and Somerset counties, E. by Waldo and a part of Lincoln counties, S. by Lincoln county, and W. by Oxford and Franklin counties.

Lincoln County.

Lincoln county is bounded N. by the counties of Kennebec and Waldo, E. by Waldo county and Penobscot bay, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Cumberland county and Casco bay. Area, 1000 square miles. This county is bounded on the ocean nearly 50 miles, and like the county of Hancock in this state, comprises an almost innumerable number of bays, coves, inlets, commodious harbors and fertile islands. The waters of the Muscongus, Damariscotta and Sheepscot pierce its centre, and the noble Kennebec finds all its Atlantic harbors in the county of Lincoln.

Considerable attention is paid to agriculture, for the soil is generally fertile and well adapted to the pursuit: but this county is essentially a maritime section of New England, possessing every requisition for foreign commerce, the coasting trade and fisheries.

Oxford County.

This county is bounded N. by Franklin county and Canada, E. by Kennebec

county, S. by Cumberland and York counties, and W. by New Hampshire.

It is watered by the Margalloway, Androscoggin, Saco, and numerous other rivers. In the northern part of the county lies a collection of large lakes whose waters enter into the Umbagog, and pass to the ocean by the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers. Although some parts of the county are rough and mountainous, yet a very large part of it is exceedingly fertile, particularly on the borders of its numerous rivers, lakes and ponds. This county contained an area of 2684 square miles previous to the formation of Franklin county, in 1838, which was formed partly from Oxford county. Its present area is 2295 square miles.

Penobscot County.

Previous to 1837, and before a part of this territory was set off to form Piscataquis county, this county comprised an area of 10,578 square miles, a larger territory than the state of Vermont, with its 14 large and flourishing counties; of no better soil, nearly in the same latitude, and at a greater distance from an Atlantic market. Those portions of this county assigned to form the county of Piscataquis in 1837, and the county of Aroostook in 1839 and 1843, with 836 square miles taken from it by the treaty with Great Britain in 1842, leave its territory to consist, at present, of 3252 square miles, or 2,100,480 acres; but a few acres less than is contained in the venerable states of Rhode Island and Delaware. In 1790, this county contained a population of only 1154. In 1820, the population was 13,870.

There are some mountains in this county, but the surface is generally undulating, containing as small a portion of waste land as any county in the state, in proportion to its size.

With regard to its soil, it is conceded by all who have travelled through the territory and examined it, that its quality, for the production of all the commodities necessary for the wants and comforts of man, is better than the soil of New England generally. This county is pierced in every direction with mill streams, and adorned with splendid lakes.

The manufactures of this county consist principally of lumber, of which an immense amount is annually transported. Other manufactures, however, are rising on the banks of its rivers, and will doubtless increase with its population.

Large portions of the soil of this almost wilderness county are stated to be exceedingly luxuriant, equalling in quality the famed lands of the Ohio valley. There are doubtless large tracts of land in the valleys of the Mattawankeag and Aroos-

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took as fertile, and which will ultimately become as valuable for their agricultural productions, as any in our country.

The water power of this county is unrivalled by any section of country of its extent in the world, and the noble Penobscot furnishes it with a cheap and convenient passage for the wants of its people from abroad, and for the surplus productions of the soil at home.

When the resources of this county are more fully developed and better understood; when the healthfulness of the climate, the purity of its air and water, are fairly compared with those of the western and southern prairies, and when the value of a surplus bushel of wheat, or a fat ox, on the banks of the Ohio, is compared with the value of the same productions on the banks of the Penobscot, we trust there will be less complaint against the soil of New England for the want of patronage it affords to the enterprise, comfort and wealth of her children.

Piscataquis County.

This county was incorporated March 23, 1838. Its territory is thus described in the act of incorporation, to wit:

"That from and after the last day of April next, all that portion of territory lying north of the south lines of Parkman and Wellington, in the county of Somerset, and lying north of the north lines of the towns of Dexter, Garland, Charleston, Bradford, and south line of Kilmarnock, in the county of Penobscot; and bounded east by the east lines of Milton, Kilmarnock, and townships numbered four in the eighth and ninth ranges; and thence bounded east by a line running north from the north-east corner of said township numbered four in the ninth range, to the north line of the state; and bounded on the west by the west lines of Wellington, Kingsbury, Shirley, and township number two in the fifth range; and thence bounded west by a line running north from the north-west corner of said township number two, to the Kennebec river; thence up and by the southerly bank of said river to Moosehead lake; thence bounded westerly by the westerly margin of said lake to the north-west angle of said lake; and thence bounded west by a line running north, to the north line of the state—be and the same is hereby constituted and made a county by the name of," &c.

This county is therefore bounded N. by Canada, E. by the county of Penobscot, S. by the counties of Penobscot and Somerset, and W. by Somerset county. There were taken from this county, by the late treaty with Great Britain, 1200

square miles of its territory. Its present area is 5702 square miles.

There are numerous lakes and ponds in the county, the largest of which are the Moosehead, Chesuncook, and Pemadumcook. The county is crossed by the Piscataquis, Penobscot, and Walloomstook rivers; but most of its excellent mill streams, of which there are many, rise within the county from its own natural sources. There are some considerable elevations, the largest of which is Katahdin mountain. The character of the surface and soil of Piscataquis county is generally that of Penobscot and Somerset counties, from which it was taken.

Somerset County.

Previous to the formation of Piscataquis and Franklin counties, in 1838, for which purpose a considerable portion of Somerset was taken, this county contained an area of about 8785 square miles. By the late treaty, this county lost 1141 square miles of its territory. It now comprises an area of 4192 square miles. About half of this territory may be said to be settled, incorporated or granted, the residue a wilderness. Its population in 1820 was 21,757.

The present county of Somerset is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Piscataquis and a part of Penobscot counties, S. by the counties of Kennebec and Waldo, and W. by Franklin county and Canada.

This county is watered by many ponds, some of the large tributaries of the Kennebec, and by the upper waters of many other important rivers in Maine; but its chief river is the noble Kennebec, which enters the county at its rise from Moosehead lake, and passing from that lake, which skirts the eastern boundary of the county, it traverses nearly in its centre about 75 miles. This river serves, at present, as a great thoroughfare to the ocean for an immense amount of timber, lumber and wood, the first fruits of the industry of pioneers to a heavily timbered country; and, in after-times, will serve for the transportation of the productions of a fertile soil to distant markets, and of the wants of the inhabitants from abroad.

The surface of this county is diversified by considerable elevations and extensive valleys, which give it a varied and pleasing aspect. With the exception of the mountain range, which skirts the bounds of Canada, and the Bald Mountain ridge, nearly in the centre of the county, Mt. Bigelow and Mt. Abraham, on the border of Franklin county, are the most lofty.

So far as the march of improvement

has been made in this interior and almost wilderness county, the soil of the lands, generally, is found to be fertile, as easy of cultivation, and as productive of all the varieties of grasses, grains, vegetables and fruits, as any portion of New England, with very few exceptions. The more interior portions of the county, those watered by the upper branches of the Penobscot and Walloomstook, now a wilderness, are said to be the most fertile.

Waldo County.

This maritime and agricultural county is bounded N. by Penobscot and Somerset counties; E. by Penobscot bay and river; S. by Lincoln county, and W. by the county of Kennebec. It contains an area of 1963 square miles.

On the eastern side of the county, the noble Penobscot spreads its broad bay and river, and embosoming Belfast and other beautiful bays, and indented with numerous capacious harbors, affording this county every desirable facility for navigation and the fisheries. The relative position of this county with the great basin of the Penobscot, is such as to give to it a large share of the commerce of that fertile and rapidly increasing section of New England.

Waldo county possesses within itself great resources of agricultural wealth. The surface is generally undulating: no portion of the county is too elevated or too low for cultivation. It is heavily timbered and abounds in limestone, of which large quantities are annually manufactured and transported. The soil is fertile, and congenial to the growth of every northern staple commodity. This county is interspersed with excellent mill streams, and its numerous ponds give it a varied and picturesque appearance.

Waldo county was, as it were, but yesterday a desert; at present not more than two thirds of its territory may be said to be settled.

Washington County.

This county extends from the Atlantic ocean to the southern boundary of Aroostook county. It is bounded on the E. by New Brunswick, and W. by the counties of Hancock and Penobscot. It con-

tains an area of 2703 square miles. A large portion of this county may be said to be a densely wooded wilderness. The character of the surface and soil of this county is much the same as that of the adjacent counties of Hancock and Penobscot. In common with all the Atlantic counties in Maine, Washington county possesses its numerous bays, inlets, capacious harbors, and pleasant islands, so admirably adapted to foreign and domestic commerce, the fisheries and ship building.

The St. Croix is its most important river. The banks of this noble stream are rapidly settling by Yankees on one side, and Englishmen on the other; and long may it be a channel, not only of individual and national wealth, but of "good nature and good humor, between people, who, though under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood."

York County.

The surface of this county is rough and uneven, but not mountainous; its highest elevation is mount Agamenticus. Its soil is hard and rocky, particularly on the sea coast, which extends about 35 miles. There is, however, much good land within the limits of York county: it produces large quantities of English and salt hay, potatoes and other vegetables, corn, and some wheat; but the latter grain is not so abundant in this as in the more eastern counties.

The sea coast is lined with fine harbors for the fishery, and many vessels are built of native timber. The county contains many small capes, points and necks of land, on which are well-conducted light-houses. York county contains many excellent mill streams; and the value of its hydraulic power is beginning to be seen and felt.

This ancient county was the lodgement of some of the first settlers of New England. See *Saco*.

This county is bounded N. by Oxford county, N. E. by the county of Cumberland, E. by the ocean, S. by Portsmouth harbor, and W. by Strafford county, N. H. It comprises an area of 923 square miles. Its population in 1810 was 41,877; 1820, 46,283. See page 91.

Towns and Post Villages.

This table comprises an alphabetical list of all the towns, with the date of their incorporation, and of all the post offices or post villages in Maine on the first day of April, 1843. It also contains the population, in 1830 and 1840, of all the towns in the state, with their distance in miles, and the course they bear from the capital of the state and from their respective county towns. To which is added, the quantity of sundry valuable productions in each town for one year, according to the census returns of 1840.

The proportion which the several cereal grains bear to each other in each county, will be seen by reference to the table of *State and County Statistics*.

☐ The names of the shire or county towns are in SMALL CAPITALS, and the names of the post offices and their locations, other than those which bear the names of towns, are in *italics*.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Abbot	Piscataquis	1827	76 N.S.E.	14 W.N.W.	465	661	4,251	1032	25,136
Acton	York	1830	91 S.W.	12 W.N.W.	1398	1401	11,921	1978	32,674
<i>Acton Corners</i>	<i>Acton</i>	....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Addison	Washington	1797	135 E.	20 W.S.W.	741	1052	908	1066	21,033
<i>Addison Pt.</i>	<i>Addison</i>	....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALFRED	York	1808	78 S.W.	.....	1453	1408	8,447	1675	18,422
Alna	Lincoln	1794	20 S.S.E.	6 N.	1175	981	8,937	1804	40,665
Alexander	Washington	1835	202 E.	30 N.N.E.	.....	513	3,062	1910	11,267
Albion	Kennebec	1804	24 N.E.	24 N.E.	1393	1624	25,100	3259	58,925
Albany	Oxford	1803	62 W.	20 W.N.W.	387	691	9,641	1237	10,536
Almond*	Piscataquis	1832	81 N.E.	12 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amity	Aroostook	1835	210 N.E.	17 S.	.....	161	1,674	271	3,145
Amherst	Hancock	1831	113 E.N.E.	23 N.N.E.	109	196	1,211	394	4,872
Andover	Oxford	1804	62 W.N.W.	23 N.W.	391	551	13,146	1338	19,445
Anson	Somerset	1798	44 N.N.W.	12 N.W.	1532	1941	29,845	3562	53,537
Appleton	Waldo	1821	35 E.S.E.	15 S.W.	735	891	5,945	1342	21,634
Arrowsic	Lincoln	1841	55 S.S.E.	15 S.S.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argyle	Penobscot	1838	83 N.E.	17 N.	326	527	811	331	7,261
Athens	Somerset	1803	49 N.N.E.	17 N.N.E.	1200	1427	13,636	2323	61,555
Atkinson	Piscataquis	1819	90 N.E.	7 E.	418	704	10,814	1286	26,910
Auburn	Cumberland	1842	42 S.W.	38 S.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	Hancock	1831	116 E.N.E.	25 N.N.E.	.....	141	1,540	325	3,000
AUGUSTA	Kennebec	1797	.....	.....	3980	5314	26,312	5282	73,151
Avon	Franklin	1802	59 N.W.	12 N.W.	745	827	12,738	2450	32,129
Baldwin	Cumberland	1802	75 S.W.	25 W.N.W.	947	1134	9,736	1480	17,753
Bath	Lincoln	1781	31 S.	10 S.W.	3773	5143	2,635	1573	11,636
Barnard	Piscataquis	1834	94 N.N.E.	13 N.	.....	153	2,034	367	11,595
<i>Bar Harbor</i>	<i>Eden</i>	....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baring	Washington	1825	201 E.N.E.	50 N.	159	376	1,216	220	1,790
Baileysville	Washington	1828	200 E.N.E.	38 N.	189	328	870	528	5,895
BANGOR	Penobscot	1791	68 N.E.	.....	2867	8634	11,104	3225	57,521
Beddington	Washington	1833	150 E.N.E.	35 W.N.W.	.....	164	462	284	2,757
Belgrade	Kennebec	1796	11 N.N.W.	10 N.N.W.	1375	1748	19,326	3427	43,704
do. <i>Mills</i>	<i>Belgrade</i>	....	17 N.N.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethel	Oxford	1796	63 W.	24 N.W.	1629	1994	13,417	1089	18,610
Berlin	Franklin	1824	54 N.W.	20 N.W.	478	443	4,725	1063	13,470
Berwick	York	1713	95 S.W.	19 S.S.W.	3168	4638	10,788	2180	27,387
BELFAST	Waldo	1773	40 E.	.....	3077	4194	9,767	4538	60,217
Belmont	Waldo	1814	34 E.	6 W.	1042	1378	9,282	1948	38,203
Biddeford	York	1718	76 S.S.W.	14 E.S.E.	1995	2574	7,077	1686	29,214
Bingham	Somerset	1812	60 N.	24 N.	537	751	7,601	1058	22,688

* Now Orneville.

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Bluehill	Hancock	1780	75 E.N.E.	15 S.S.W.	1486	1891	5,095	2284	34,992
Bloomfield	Somerset	1814	35 N.	6 E.S.E.	1072	1093	15,498	2369	35,920
<i>Black's Prospect</i>		....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blanchard	Piscataquis	1831	73 N.by E.	22 N.N.W.	.....	270	2,262	352	8,385
<i>Bolster's Mills</i>	Harrison	....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boothbay	Lincoln	1764	40 S.S.E.	11 S.	2286	2631	4,995	2029	35,174
Bowerbank	Piscataquis	1839	87 S.N.E.	14 W.N.W.	.....	165	1,480	217	4,639
Bowdoin	Lincoln	1788	18 S.S.W.	18 W.	2094	2073	11,527	3474	51,750
Bowdoinham	Lincoln	1762	21 S.by W.	12 W.	2061	2402	14,357	4776	63,186
<i>Boydstown</i>	Orneville	....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgton	Cumberland	1794	63 S.W.	35 N.W.	1541	1987	17,102	1890	31,251
Brunswick	Cumberland	1738	30 S.by W.	27 N.E.	3547	4259	13,643	3711	60,028
Bristol	Lincoln	1765	39 S.E.	12 S.E.	2450	2946	9,125	2470	41,599
<i>Bristol Mills</i>	Bristol	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	Lincoln	1828	46 S.E.	16 S.E.	770	837	2,365	746	13,515
Brooksville	Hancock	1817	79 E.N.E.	24 S.S.W.	1089	1246	3,579	1577	24,316
<i>Brown's Corn.</i>	Vassalboro'	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownfield	Oxford	1802	78 S.W.	35 S.W.	936	1360	12,781	1804	26,716
Brighton	Somerset	1816	57 N.	25 N.N.E.	722	803	6,064	1217	31,115
Bradford	Penobscot	1831	94 N.E.	24 N.N.W.	.....	1091	8,116	1248	26,839
Bradley	Penobscot	1835	77 N.E.	11 N.E.	.....	395	522	210	4,182
Brewer	Penobscot	1812	70 N.E.	2 E.S.E.	1078	1736	5,183	2241	33,785
<i>Brewer Village</i>	Brewer	....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooks	Waldo	1816	51 E.N.E.	10 W.N.W.	601	910	6,345	1687	23,406
Brownville	Piscataquis	1824	102 N.N.E.	20 N.N.E.	402	568	2,022	609	4,170
Buxton	York	1773	71 S.W.	18 N.N.E.	2555	2637	21,004	5218	44,933
<i>Buxton Centre</i>	Buxton	....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bucksport	Hancock	1816	61 E.N.E.	14 W.by N.	2237	3015	13,198	3384	71,213
Buckfield	Oxford	1793	34 W.S.W.	8 E.S.E.	1514	1629	16,178	3455	43,287
Burlington	Penobscot	1832	120 N.E.	54 N.N.E.	.....	350	1,893	490	6,595
Burnham	Waldo	1824	32 N.E.	27 N.W.	409	609	4,502	739	11,065
<i>Burnham Vill.</i>	Burnham	....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byron	Oxford	1833	53 W.N.W.	48 N.N.W.	.....	219	1,626	375	5,769
Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	1764	60 S.	6 S.S.W.	1636	1666	9,164	3274	67,938
<i>Cape Neddock</i>	York	....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castine	Hancock	1796	78 E.	20 S.W.	1148	1188	1,316	861	11,305
Casco	Cumberland	1841	75 S.W.	25 N.N.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calais	Washington	1809	204 E.N.E.	40 N.N.E.	1686	2934	3,316	1222	23,918
Canton	Oxford	1821	32 W.N.W.	20 N.N.E.	746	919	16,157	1848	28,603
<i>Canton Mills</i>	Canton	....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge	Somerset	1834	70 N.N.E.	28 N.E.	.....	461	3,297	1025	16,935
Canaan	Somerset	1789	34 N.N.E.	14 E.	1076	1379	14,668	1808	36,590
<i>Carritank</i>	Somers. Co.	....	80 N.N.W.	42 N.N.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmel	Penobscot	1811	71 N.E.	13 W.	257	521	2,010	165	12,549
Camden	Waldo	1794	45 S.N.E.	18 S.	2200	3005	6,245	3925	43,100
Carthage	Franklin	1829	46 W.N.W.	16 W.S.W.	333	522	4,941	1097	13,784
Centreville	Washington	1842	135 E.N.E.	24 N.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Centre Lebanon</i>	Lebanon	....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Centre Minot</i>	Minot	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Centre Sidney</i>	Sidney	....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cent. Lincoln.</i>	Lincolneville	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cent. Montville</i>	Montville	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	Kennebec	1818	20 N.E.	29 N.E.	2233	2675	23,953	3841	51,795
Charlotte	Washington	1825	184 E.N.E.	41 N.N.E.	557	666	2,930	.....	17,229
Charleston	Penobscot	1811	73 S.E.	25 N.W.	859	1269	13,827	1736	47,733
Cherryfield	Washington	1815	113 E.N.E.	39 W.	583	1003	1,424	908	13,311
Chesterville	Franklin	1802	25 S.W.	9 S.	923	1098	7,125	1970	24,112
Chester	Penobscot	1834	123 S.E.	57 S.S.E.	.....	277	837	226	3,200
Clinton	Kennebec	1795	24 S.W.	24 S.S.E.	2124	2818	26,150	4016	69,038

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Cornish	York	1794	86 s.w.	20 n.n.w.	1235	1263	11,018	1937	62,622
<i>Cornishville</i>	<i>Cornish</i>	....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cooper's Mills</i>	<i>Whitefield</i>	....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	Washington	1796	126 E.N.E.	17 w.	663	843	1,809	1274	20,513
Cooper	Washington	1822	164 E.N.E.	25 n.	396	657	2,453	677	13,536
Concord	Somerset	1821	55 n.n.w.	25 n.n.w.	391	577	7,522	1013	16,530
Cornville	Somerset	1798	38 n.	14 n.e.	1104	1140	15,195	2041	31,030
Corinna	Penobscot	1816	53 n.n.e.	25 n.w.	1079	1702	15,624	2123	38,265
<i>Corinna Centre</i>	<i>Corinna</i>	....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corinth	Penobscot	1811	81 n.e.	25 n.w.	712	1318	17,407	2323	50,863
Crawford	Washington	1825	180 E.N.E.	35 n.n.w.	182	300	1,347	406	4,585
Cranberry Isles	Hancock	1830	116 s.s.e.	35 s. by e.	258	238	107	101	2,721
Cumberland	Cumberland	1821	54 s.s.w.	12 n.	1558	1616	7,871	3019	84,840
<i>Cumberl'd Cen.</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cushing	Lincoln	1789	45 s.e.	20 e.s.e.	681	791	2,209	898	10,165
Cutler	Washington	1826	164 E.N.E.	16 e.s.e.	454	657	295	175	8,142
Danville	Cumberland	1802	32 s.w.	25 n.	1128	1294	16,376	2168	32,104
<i>Damarisc. Mills</i>	<i>Nobleboro'</i>	....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Isle	Hancock	1789	95 E.S.E.	35 s.s.w.	2228	2841	3,928	1819	36,325
Dennysville	Washington	1818	72 E.N.E.	30 n.n.e.	349	378	10,708	316	6,780
Denmark	Oxford	1807	85 s.w.	30 s.w.	954	1143	9,492	1188	20,504
Dedham	Hancock	1837	89 n.e.	8 n.w.	....	455	2,425	849	9,932
<i>Dead River</i>	<i>Somerset</i>	....	78 n.n.w.	50 n.w.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	Somerset	1825	39 n.e.	33 e.	172	372	.....	.....	.....
Dexter	Penobscot	1815	67 n.n.e.	35 n.w.	885	1464	9,178	3013	28,855
Dixfield	Oxford	1803	42 w.n.w.	20 n.n.e.	889	1166	14,197	1747	24,047
Dixmont	Penobscot	1807	44 n.e.	25 w.s.w.	945	1498	18,795	3184	57,622
DOVER	Piscataquis	1822	77 n.n.e.	.....	1042	1597	19,276	3140	54,710
Dresden	Lincoln	1794	14 s.s.e.	10 s.e.	1559	1647	10,573	3678	46,462
<i>Dresden Mills</i>	<i>Dresden</i>	....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	Cumberland	1789	31 s.s.w.	23 n.n.e.	1731	1836	16,331	2829	44,123
<i>Dunn's Corner</i>	<i>Clinton</i>	....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Elliot	Elliot	....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. Parsonsfield</i>	<i>Parsonsfield</i>	....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. Limington</i>	<i>Limington</i>	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastbrook	Hancock	1836	101 E.N.E.	20 E.N.E.	....	155	419	224	2,316
<i>East Baldwin</i>	<i>Baldwin</i>	....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Standish</i>	<i>Standish</i>	....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. Thomaston</i>	<i>Thomaston</i>	....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Trenton</i>	<i>Trenton</i>	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. Harrington</i>	<i>Harrington</i>	....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastport	Washington	1798	176 E.N.E.	33 n.e.	2450	2876	739	249	17,658
<i>East Monmouth</i>	<i>Monmouth</i>	....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Mt. Vernon</i>	<i>Mt. Vernon</i>	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Pittston</i>	<i>Pittston</i>	....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Readfield</i>	<i>Readfield</i>	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. Vassalboro'</i>	<i>Vassalboro'</i>	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Winthrop</i>	<i>Winthrop</i>	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Bethel</i>	<i>Bethel</i>	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Dixfield</i>	<i>Dixfield</i>	....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Hebron</i>	<i>Hebron</i>	....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Livermore</i>	<i>Livermore</i>	....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Rumford</i>	<i>Rumford</i>	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Sumner</i>	<i>Sumner</i>	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Turner</i>	<i>Turner</i>	....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Madison</i>	<i>Madison</i>	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>E. New Portland</i>	<i>New Portl'd</i>	....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East St. Albans</i>	<i>St. Albans</i>	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>East Pittsfield</i>	<i>Pittsfield</i>	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1820.	Population, 1840.	Pushes of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Pushes of potatoes.
East Brewer	Brewer	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Corinth	Corinth	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Orrington	Orrington	....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Newport	Newport	....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Eddington	Eddington	....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Burnham	Burnham	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Knox	Knox	....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Wilton	Wilton	....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. New Sharon	New Sharon	....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Dorset	Dorset	....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. Sanguerville	Sanguerville	....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmunds	Washington	1828	161 E.N.E.	18 N.E.	267	259	528	255	5,226
Edgecomb	Lincoln	1774	26 S.S.E.	2 S.E.	1258	1238	5,850	1426	21,311
Edinburg	Penobscot	1835	91 N.E.	25 N.	.....	52	87	51	1,250
Eden	Hancock	1796	92 E.	20 S.E.	957	1054	1,552	1323	13,545
Eddington	Penobscot	1811	70 E.N.E.	4 E.	405	595	4,166	1197	18,825
Egg's Point	Washin. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elliottsville	Piscataquis	1835	81 N.N.E.	25 N.N.W.	.....	60	624	70	1,245
Elliot	York	1810	108 S.S.W.	20 S.	1845	1889	7,609	2040	30,630
ELLSWORTH	Hancock	1800	81 E.N.E.	.....	1385	2267	5,252	2566	29,269
Emery's Mills	Shapleigh	....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emblen	Somerset	1804	46 N.	18 N.N.W.	894	983	33,578	2254	38,852
Emblen Centre	Emblen	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enfield	Penobscot	1835	102 N.E.	36 N.N.E.	.....	346	1,846	524	6,430
Etna	Penobscot	1820	63 N.E.	20 W.	362	745	5,305	592	11,126
Exeter	Penobscot	1811	70 N.N.E.	22 N.W.	1439	2052	19,164	2260	35,750
Falmouth	Cumberland	1718	53 S.W.	8 N.	1966	2071	8,103	3341	32,162
Fayette	Kennebec	1795	18 W.S.W.	18 W.N.W.	1049	1016	12,842	2706	32,167
Fairfield	Somerset	1788	26 N.	7 S.E.	2002	2198	27,385	4654	74,005
Fairfi. Corners	Fairfield	....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FARMINGTON	Franklin	1794	31 N.W.	.....	2341	2613	39,303	9169	90,678
Farming. Falls	Farmington	....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faxford	Piscataquis	1812	77 N.N.E.	4 N.	677	926	9,213	1485	35,545
Freeport	Cumberland	1789	38 S.S.W.	15 N.E.	2623	2662	8,405	3169	19,104
Friendship	Lincoln	1807	48 S.E.	21 S.E.	634	725	1,844	678	12,730
Franklin	Hancock	1825	101 E.N.E.	20 E.	383	502	897	840	9,421
Fryeburg	Oxford	1777	75 W.S.W.	35 S.W.	1352	1596	15,508	3009	33,889
Frankfort	Waldo	1789	57 N.E.	18 N.N.E.	2487	3603	14,419	4722	42,967
Frankfort Mills	Frankfort	....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedon	Waldo	1813	29 N.E.	18 W.N.W.	867	1153	12,762	1915	36,516
Freeman	Franklin	1808	18 N.S.W.	15 N.	724	838	12,095	1553	20,956
Gardiner	Kennebec	1803	6 S.	6 S.	3709	5044	14,565	5672	74,550
Garland	Penobscot	1811	71 N.E.	28 N.W.	621	1065	14,356	1407	37,967
Georgetown	Lincoln	1746	46 S.S.E.	8 S.	1258	1357	2,301	1579	14,977
Gilead	Oxford	1804	71 W.	26 W.N.W.	377	313	11,695	822	16,630
Glenburn	Penobscot	1837	74 N.E.	10 N.N.W.	.....	661	2,388	773	17,732
Goodwin's Mills	Lyman	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goff's Corner	Danville	....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gothan	Cumberland	1761	63 S.W.	9 W.N.W.	2988	3002	19,719	3010	18,372
Gouldsboro'	Hancock	1789	99 E.	30 S.E.	880	1196	1,949	1153	16,899
Goose River	Camden	....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gray	Cumberland	1778	41 S.W.	16 N.N.W.	1575	1740	11,595	2736	31,155
Greene	Kennebec	1788	22 S.W.	22 S.W.	1324	1406	17,134	2636	33,207
Greenfield	Hancock	1834	96 N.E.	40 S.S.W.	.....	223	2,699	266	7,967
Greenwood	Oxford	1815	58 W.	12 N.N.W.	695	836	8,202	1290	22,674
Great Works	Breadby	....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenbush	Penobscot	1831	89 N.E.	23 N.N.E.	.....	260	1,503	272	5,470
Greenville	Piscataquis	1836	109 N.N.E.	50 N.W.	.....	128	1,638	425	3,510
Greely	Piscataquis	....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shore towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Guilford	Piscataquis	1816	109 N. S. E.	10 S. W.	655	892	7,277	1301	37,488
Harpwell	Cumberland	1758	31 S. S. E.	22 N. E.	1352	1418	5,749	2261	35,686
Harrison	Cumberland	1805	75 W. S. W.	38 S. W.	1067	1243	11,467	1157	22,449
Hancock	Hancock	1828	90 E. N. E.	9 S. E.	652	760	1,231	912	14,704
Harrington	Washington	1797	118 E. S. E.	25 W. S. W.	1118	1525	2,581	1917	23,321
Hallowell	Kennebec	1771	2 S.	2 S.	3961	4668	12,035	4242	75,010
Hallowell × Ro.	Hallowell	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford	Oxford	1798	31 W.	16 N. N. E.	1291	1472	16,639	2775	41,070
Harmony	Somerset	1803	53 N. N. E.	22 N. E.	925	1096	7,456	1661	51,050
Hartland	Somerset	1820	42 N. N. E.	15 E. N. E.	718	1028	8,409	1315	24,524
Hampden	Penobscot	1781	62 N. E.	6 S. W.	2020	2663	10,081	2367	69,207
Haugesville	Aroost. Co.	....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebron	Oxford	1792	42 S. S. W.	8 E. S. E.	915	915	9,411	1946	23,565
Hermon	Penobscot	1814	60 N. E.	8 W.	535	1015	5,170	1211	22,415
Hiram	Oxford	1807	86 S. W.	35 S. S. W.	1026	1232	11,791	1939	25,004
Hill's Corner	Exeter	....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hollis	York	1812	72 S. W.	12 N. E.	2272	2263	19,322	3461	44,931
Hodgdon's Mill.	Boothbay	....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	Penobscot	1826	172 N. E.	10 N. N. E.	329	312	2,358	380	6,350
Hope	Waldo	1804	41 E. S. E.	20 S. S. W.	1511	1770	10,826	3345	49,905
HORTON	Aroostook	1831	13 N. E.	.....	.....	1597	15,105	4114	13,972
Hodgdon	Aroostook	1832	178 N. E.	5 S.	.....	665	12,104	1382	14,012
Industry	Franklin	1803	32 N. W.	6 N. E.	902	1035	13,409	2961	37,320
Isle of Haut	Hancock Co.	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonesboro'	Waldo	1786	56 E. S. E.	12 S. E.	671	778	2,907	906	14,149
Jackson	Waldo	1818	49 N. E.	15 N. N. W.	493	652	8,481	1546	22,083
Jackson Brook	Aroost. Co.	....	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jay	Franklin	1795	29 W. N. W.	12 S. S. W.	1276	1750	20,269	3731	49,986
Jefferson	Lincoln	1807	24 S. E.	12 N. E.	2074	2214	16,557	3941	50,155
Jonesboro'	Washington	1809	131 E. N. E.	14 W. S. W.	810	392	611	615	7,910
Jonesport	Washington	1832	138 E. N. E.	18 S. W.	.....	576	443	302	7,900
Kennebunk	York	1820	79 S. S. W.	10 S. E.	2223	2323	5,615	1893	27,663
Kenneb'k Port	York	1719	82 S. S. W.	14 E. S. E.	2763	2770	7,992	2831	39,774
Kezar's Falls	Parsonsfield	....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent's Hill	Rendfield	....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall's Mills	Fairfield	....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent's Mills	Chesterille	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittery	York	1653	104 S. W.	30 S. S. E.	2402	2435	3,487	1391	19,425
Kirkland	Penobscot	1835	83 N. E.	18 N. N. W.	.....	351	1,106	427	6,020
Kingfield	Franklin	1816	55 N. N. W.	25 N.	554	671	6,206	944	18,310
Kilmarnock	Piscataquis	1824	103 N. E.	20 E. N. E.	138	319	2,140	422	8,535
Kingsbury	Piscataquis	1836	70 N. N. E.	20 W. N. W.	.....	227	2,731	306	9,260
Knox	Waldo	1819	35 E. N. E.	12 N. W.	666	897	8,906	2076	28,195
Knox Centre	Knox	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lagrange	Penobscot	1832	97 N. E.	31 N.	.....	336	2,877	588	16,239
Lebanon	York	1767	99 S. W.	12 W. S. W.	2391	2273	14,221	3300	45,500
Lewiston	Lincoln	1795	28 S. W.	30 W. N. W.	1549	1804	18,413	2972	39,593
Leeds	Kennebec	1802	21 W. S. W.	21 W. S. W.	1655	1736	25,293	3170	46,860
Lexington	Somerset	1833	57 N. N. W.	20 N. N. W.	.....	564	6,022	784	10,190
Loe	Penobscot	1832	125 N. E.	59 N. S. E.	.....	721	7,916	718	14,197
Levant	Penobscot	1813	78 N. E.	10 N. W.	747	1060	6,693	1218	19,983
Letter B.	Oxford Co.	....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limerick	York	1787	85 S. W.	15 N.	1419	1509	13,639	2528	23,953
Limington	York	1762	82 S. W.	20 N.	2317	2211	22,784	3255	39,029
Lisbon	Lincoln	1799	30 S. S. W.	24 W. N. W.	2423	1531	11,709	1973	27,715
Little Riv. Vill.	Lisbon	....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield	Kennebec	1795	11 S. S. W.	11 S. S. W.	2308	2293	12,173	2956	43,430
Litchfield Corn.	Litchfield	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livermore	Oxford	1795	25 W. N. W.	20 N. E.	2453	2745	38,613	5050	72,845

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Livermore Cen.	Livermore	....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livermore Falls	Livermore	....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Penobscot	1829	114 N.E.	50 N.N.E.	404	1129	7,344	1082	18,628
Lincoln Centre	Lincoln	....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	Waldo	1827	29 E.S.E.	18 W.S.W.	676	895	4,551	1289	23,275
Light's Corners	Waldo Co.	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincolnvillev	Waldo	1862	51 S.E.	12 E.S.E.	1702	2048	9,161	2414	46,225
Linneus	Aroostook	1835	175 N.E.	8 S.W.	....	311	5,237	452	7,220
Locke's Mills	Greenwood	....	60	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lovell	Oxford	1800	67 W.S.W.	18 W.S.W.	697	941	5,423	839	17,101
Lowell	Penobscot	1838	106 N.E.	40 N.N.E.	....	205	1,770	512	6,800
Lubec	Washington	1811	180 E.N.E.	29 E.N.E.	1535	2307	1,155	1195	27,551
Lyman	York	1798	27 S.S.W.	6 E.	1503	1478	10,600	1696	19,549
Lyman Centre	Lyman	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariaville	Hancock	1836	90 E.N.E.	20 N.N.E.	....	275	1,920	536	7,341
MACHIAS	Washington	1820	151 E.N.E.	.....	1021	1351	780	1195	11,556
Machias Port	Washington	1826	155 E.N.E.	4 S.	688	834	1,133	548	11,125
Mason	Oxford	1843	.. W.N.W.	.. N.W.	....	153	.....	.....	.....
Marion	Washington	1834	170 E.N.E.	19 N.N.E.	....	231	357	158	2,440
Madrid	Franklin	1836	58 S.W.	24 N.W.	....	368	3,232	933	5,440
Madison	Somerset	1804	34 N.N.W.	6 N.	1272	1701	16,504	3767	74,907
Madison Centre	Madison	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masardis	Aroostook	1839	200 N.N.E.	45 N.N.W.	....	140	.....	.....	.....
Mayfield	Somerset	1836	58	29 N.N.E.	....	148	1,802	214	4,755
Mattawamkeag	Penobs. Co.	....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattamiscontis	Penobscot	1839	111 N.E.	45 N.N.E.	....	97	166	72	1,050
Maxfield	Penobscot	1834	111 N.E.	45 N.N.E.	....	185	2,037	395	5,570
McLain's Mills	Ilope	....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechan's Falls	Minot	....	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechlisses	Washington	1840	149 E.N.E.	6 N.	1665	1395	1,172	980	15,727
Mericonesug	Cumberland	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medybemps	Washington	1841	201 E.N.E.	50 N.N.E.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	Oxford	1818	47 W.S.W.	25 N.	343	447	6,788	779	11,338
Mercer	Somerset	1804	32 S.S.W.	6 S.W.	1210	1432	21,048	648	38,105
Minot	Cumberland	1802	43 S.W.	31 N.N.W.	2904	3550	37,834	6288	89,140
Milltown	Calais	....	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford	Penobscot	1833	80 E.N.E.	24 N.N.E.	....	474	878	262	5,140
Milo	Piscataquis	1823	103 N.E.	18 N.E.	381	756	4,144	503	18,770
Mount Desert	Hancock	1789	110 E.	35 S.S.E.	1603	1889	1,399	1396	15,814
Monmouth	Kennebec	1792	15 S.W.	15 S.W.	1879	1882	18,605	4681	59,328
Moose River	Somerset	....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	Waldo	1818	57 N.N.E.	12 S.	1080	1602	12,394	1428	56,448
Montville	Waldo	1807	26 E.N.E.	14 W.	1743	2153	9,203	3522	61,673
Monson	Piscataquis	1822	83 N.N.E.	18 N.W.	411	548	8,769	1157	20,185
Moscow	Somerset	1816	60 S.	28 S.	405	562	7,746	1035	18,865
Moluncus	Aroost. Co.	....	141	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon	Kennebec	1792	15 N.W.	15 N.W.	1439	1475	11,857	3370	38,746
Mt. Vernon Vill.	Mt. Vernon	....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples	Cumberland	1834	63 S.W.	30 S.W.	....	758	9,278	1533	24,585
Narraguagus	Washin. Co.	....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfield	York	1794	80 S.W.	15 S.W.	1286	1354	11,305	1910	24,016
New Gloucester.	Cumberland	1774	38 S.W.	25 S.	1682	1946	18,103	4071	38,367
Newcastle	Lincoln	1753	36 S.E.	12 E.S.E.	1514	1713	10,583	2580	37,875
Newry	Oxford	1805	63 W.	25 S.W.	345	463	8,102	990	13,090
New Portland	Somerset	1808	48 N.N.W.	20 S.W.	1214	1620	22,447	2592	52,483
Newburg	Penobscot	1819	54 E.N.E.	12 W.S.W.	626	963	10,094	1682	42,967
Newport	Penobscot	1811	56 N.E.	25 W.N.W.	897	1138	12,746	2208	33,992
New Sharon	Franklin	1791	26 S.W.	6 S.E.	1599	1829	19,512	3599	52,926
New Limerick	Aroostook	1836	201 N.E.	6 W.	....	123	1,335	261	1,210

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
New Vineyard	Franklin	1802	40 N.W.	8 N.N.E.	869	927	12,856	2844	34,712
N. Parsonsfield	Parsonsfield	....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Berwick	York	1831	89 S.W.	9 S.S.W.	....	1447	10,795	2209	25,947
N. Kennebunk	Kennebunk	....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Hollis	Hollis	....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bridgton	Bridgton	....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Pownal	Pownal	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Windham	Windham	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor. Yarmouth	Cumberland	1713	42 S.S.W.	12 N.N.E.	2666	2824	12,810	4550	53,400
N. Yarm'h Cen.	N. Yarmouth	....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nobleboro'	Lincoln	1788	38 S.E.	14 E.	1876	2210	8,892	2603	36,810
North Boothbay	Boothbay	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Edgecomb	Edgecomb	....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Whitefield	Whitefield	....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor. Bucksport	Bucksport	....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Penobscot	Penobscot	....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Castine	Castine	....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Ellsworth	Ellsworth	....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bluchill	Bluchill	....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northfield	Washington	1838	159 E.N.E.	15 N.W.	....	232	761	264	3,530
N. Belgrade	Belgrade	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Leeds	Leeds	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Clinton	Clinton	....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Vassalboro'	Vassalboro'	....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bethel	Bethel	....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Fryeburg	Fryeburg	....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Livermore	Livermore	....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Norway	Norway	....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Paris	Paris	....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Turner	Turner	....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Turn. Bridge	Turner	....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	Oxford	1797	47 W.S.W.	5 W.	1713	1786	19,958	3118	40,995
North Bangor	Bangor	....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dixmont	Dixmont	....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lincoln	Lincoln	....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Newport	Newport	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Newburg	Newburg	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Belmont	Belmont	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor. Frankfort	Frankfort	....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Palermo	Palermo	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northport	Waldo	1796	36 E.S.E.	6 S.	1083	1207	4,745	1757	24,746
North Prospect	Prospect	....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Searsmont	Searsmont	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Wilton	Wilton	....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Freeman	Freeman	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORRIDG'K.	Somerset	1788	23 N.	.....	1710	1865	45,859	4007	60,725
North V. Portl'd	New Portl'd	....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Fairfield	Fairfield	....	26	.....	.....	.....	312	35	576
Number Three	Aroost. Co.	....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Hill	Cumber.Co.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogunquit	Wells	....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldtown	Penobscot	1840	78 N.E.	10 N.N.E.	....	2345	5,260	247	10,797
Olamon	Penobscot	....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orland	Hancock	1800	64 E.N.E.	16 W.S.W.	975	1418	5,176	2039	25,980
Orneville	Piscataquis	1843	81 N.E.	12 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orono	Penobscot	1806	74 N.E.	10 N.	1472	1520	3,875	1025	17,500
Orrington	Penobscot	1788	74 E.N.E.	8 S.S.E.	1234	1580	6,229	2183	36,906
Orient	Aroostook	....	222 N.E.	36 S.	.....	.....	954	95	836
Otisfield	Cumberland	1798	82 S.W.	30 N.W.	1274	1307	12,835	2250	36,698

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Otis	Hancock	1835	72 E. N. E.	10 N.	....	88	1,303	172	2,800
Oxford	Oxford	1829	52 W. S. W.	10 S.	1606	1246	12,849	1419	20,969
Parsonsfield	York	1787	86 S. W.	20 N. W.	2492	2442	30,195	5140	51,863
Patricktown	Lincoln	....	15 E.	25 N. N. E.	....	....	2,224	646	9,358
PALIS	Oxford	1793	42 W. S. W.	.....	2306	2454	30,206	6195	77,356
Palmŷra	Somerset	1807	51 N. N. E.	25 E. N. E.	902	1500	15,632	1502	52,241
Passadumkeag	Penobscot	1833	98 N. E.	32 N. N. E.	....	394	2,903	474	7,937
Patten	Penobscot	1841	164 N. E.	98 N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	Waldo	1804	19 N. N. E.	24 W.	1257	1594	14,518	2694	47,473
Parkman	Piscataquis	1822	64 N. N. E.	15 W. S. W.	802	1205	8,625	1090	30,081
Pemaquid	Bristol	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penobscot	Hancock	1787	75 E. N. E.	18 S. W.	1271	1474	4,903	2815	33,275
Pembroke	Washington	1832	178 E. N. E.	25 N. N. E.	....	1050	4,291	988	19,766
Perry	Washington	1818	184 E. N. E.	33 N. E.	735	1008	2,974	1113	26,634
Peru	Oxford	1826	38 W. N. W.	16 N. N. E.	666	1002	10,534	1254	24,965
Phillips	Franklin	1812	55 N. W.	21 N. W.	954	1312	14,028	2777	37,262
Phippsburg	Lincoln	1816	44 S.	20 S. S. W.	1311	1657	2,294	1463	16,466
Pittston	Kennebec	1779	7 S. S. E.	7 S. S. E.	1799	2460	12,031	4325	43,264
Pittsfield	Somerset	1819	28 N. N. E.	20 E.	610	951	7,661	1561	23,574
Plymouth	Penobscot	1826	45 N. E.	25 W.	504	843	7,541	1221	24,104
Poland	Cumberland	1795	44 S. W.	30 N. N. E.	1916	2360	26,365	3225	56,433
PORTLAND	Cumberland	1786	54 S. S. W.	.....	12598	15218	2,282	441	9,390
Pownal	Cumberland	1808	35 S. S. W.	18 N. N. E.	1318	1210	8,984	2031	34,934
Porter	Oxford	1807	97 S. W.	10 S. S. W.	841	1133	9,137	1100	16,838
Prospect Harb.	Gouldsboro'	....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton	Washington	1832	219 E. N. E.	63 S. N. W.	....	157	467	246	1,944
Prospect	Waldo	1794	52 E. N. E.	12 N. E.	2381	3492	9,989	414	74,735
Raymond	Cumberland	1803	75 S. W.	30 N. W.	1756	2032	12,022	2049	34,881
Readfield	Kennebec	1791	11 W. N. W.	41 W. N. W.	1884	2037	19,374	3826	48,152
Richmond	Lincoln	1823	15 S. S. W.	12 N. W.	1308	1604	8,717	3195	40,655
Richmond Cor.	Richmond	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripley	Somerset	1816	60 N. N. E.	33 N. E.	644	591	7,267	978	20,630
Ross Corners	Shapleigh	....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbinston	Washington	1811	192 E. N. E.	30 N. N. E.	616	822	3,513	1212	61,670
Rome	Kennebec	1804	19 N. N. W.	19 N. N. W.	883	887	6,906	1225	17,414
Roxbury	Oxford	1835	42 W. N. W.	22 N. N. W.	....	227	2,543	342	5,475
Rumford	Oxford	1806	51 W. N. W.	20 N. N. W.	1126	1444	21,712	2183	41,545
Saco	York	1762	71 S. S. W.	15 E. N. E.	3219	4408	12,323	3022	36,492
Sanford	York	1768	94 S. W.	8 W. S. W.	2327	2233	17,984	2047	29,117
Saccarappa	Westbrook	....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sabatus	Webster	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	Franklin	1823	52 N. N. W.	18 S. N. W.	389	561	13,509	1038	15,240
Sangerville	Piscataquis	1814	70 N. N. E.	6 W.	776	1197	21,361	1979	53,184
Scarborough	Cumberland	1658	65 S. S. W.	11 W. S. W.	2106	2173	13,626	5060	45,470
Scotland	York	....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sebago	Cumberland	1826	87 S. W.	30 N. W.	586	707	4,862	869	11,941
Seaville	Hancock	1838	140 E.	25 S. S. E.	....	129	172	177	2,755
Seal Cove	Mt. Desert	....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	Hancock	1799	87 E. S. E.	30 S. S. W.	1604	1922	3,381	2009	35,109
Sedgwick Bay	Sedgwick	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sebasticock	Kennebec	1842	25 N.	25 N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Searsimont	Waldo	1814	30 S. E.	10 S. W.	1151	1374	10,405	2535	43,169
Sebec	Piscataquis	1812	87 N. N. E.	10 N. N. E.	906	1116	11,485	1557	37,515
Shapley	York	1785	96 S. W.	10 N. W.	1479	1510	8,605	1752	23,687
Shirley	Piscataquis	1834	84 N. N. E.	25 S. W.	....	190	2,865	298	4,785
Sidney	Kennebec	1792	12 N.	12 N.	2191	2190	27,109	5149	62,055
Sheepsct Bril.	New Castle	....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skowhegan	Somerset	1823	38 N.	5 E.	1006	1584	25,384	2138	39,665
Smyrna	Arroostook	1839	210 N. E.	15 W. N. W.	....	184	2,381	252	3,775

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from sister towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1850.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Smithfield	Somerset	1840	23	5 s.	....	789	11,910	1852	26,800
South Berwick	York	1814	97	19 s. s. w.	1577	2134	8,541	1837	32,545
S. Parsonsfield	Parsonsfield	....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South St. George	St. George	....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Jefferson	Jefferson	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Deer Isle	Deer Island	....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. West Harbor	Deer Island	....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Albion	Albion	....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South China	China	....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Leeds	Leeds	....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Vassalboro'	Vassalboro'	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Windsor	Windsor	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Hartford	Hartford	....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Newry	Newry	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Paris	Paris	....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Waterford	Waterford	....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solon	Somerset	1809	44	16 n.	768	1139	15,120	2674	36,836
South Solon	Solon	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Anson	Anson	....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Norridgewo'k	Norridgewo'k	....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Lincoln	Lincoln	....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Lecant	Lecant	....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Newburg	Newburg	....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sou. Orrington	Orrington	....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Freedom	Freedom	....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Vinalhaven	Vinalhaven	....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Chesterville	Chesterville	....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Doer	Doer	....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sebec	Sebec	....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bridgton	Bridgton	....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Durham	Durham	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sou. West Bend	Durham	....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Windham	Windham	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springdale	Sandford	....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	Penobscot	1834	134 N.E.	66 N.E.	....	546	7,287	750	14,815
Standish	Cumberland	1785	68 S.W.	20 W.N.W.	2023	2198	16,412	2528	36,940
St. George	Lincoln	1803	48 S.E.	33 E.S.E.	1643	2094	1,927	1257	30,613
Stevens' Plains	Westbrook	....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	Washington	1795	107 E.N.E.	36 W.S.W.	695	884	1,024	950	12,560
Stow	Oxford	1833	75 W.S.W.	32 W.S.W.	....	376	3,441	571	7,207
Stoneham	Oxford	1834	60 W.S.W.	17 W.	....	313	.....	.....	.....
Starks	Somerset	1795	37 N.N.W.	8 W.	1471	1559	12,739	3003	39,665
St. Albans	Somerset	1813	46 N.N.E.	28 N.E.	911	1664	10,946	2869	47,278
Stetson	Penobscot	1831	63 N.E.	18 N.W.	114	616	4,909	953	16,897
Strong	Franklin	1801	45 N.W.	11 N.	985	1109	15,093	3169	35,373
Sullivan	Hancock	1789	93 E.	25 S.S.E.	538	650	1,275	886	12,969
Surry	Hancock	1803	67 E.N.E.	8 S.S.E.	561	857	1,745	3800	14,617
Sumner	Oxford	1789	44 W.	8 N.N.E.	1098	1269	15,140	2942	51,106
Sunkhaze	Milford	....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	Oxford	1813	62 W.S.W.	18 W.S.W.	487	670	7,754	1067	14,300
Swanville	Waldo	1818	46 E.N.E.	6 N.N.E.	633	919	3,841	774	22,927
Temple	Franklin	1803	40 N.W.	6 W.	795	955	7,530	2150	28,080
Temple Mills	Temple	....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Forks	Kenn'c Riv.	....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomaston	Lincoln	1777	49 S.E.	28 E.	4214	6227	6,752	4520	57,197
Thorndike	Waldo	1819	59 E.N.E.	15 N.W.	622	897	15,630	2394	46,466
Townsend	Lincoln	1842	40 S.S.E.	15 S.S.E.	....	....	.....	.....	.....
TOPSHAM	Lincoln	1764	30 S.S.W.	16 W.S.W.	1567	1883	14,295	2309	40,621
Topsfield	Washington	1838	235 E.N.E.	84 N.N.W.	....	188	1,329	425	2,232

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
Treat's Mills	Enfield	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton	Hancock	1789	93 E.	12 S.E.	794	1061	2,666	1530	19,158
Troy	Waldo	1812	39 N.E.	20 N.W.	802	1376	16,132	2144	38,710
Trescott	Washington	1827	169 E.N.E.	18 E.N.E.	480	793	1,786	630	13,370
Turner	Oxford	1786	33 W.S.W.	16 E.	2220	2479	29,067	4148	69,076
Union	Lincoln	1786	40 E.S.E.	26 N.E.	1612	1784	11,892	3643	49,291
Unity	Waldo	1804	33 N.E.	22 N.W.	1209	1467	21,853	2647	26,800
Up. Gloucester	New Glouc'r	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Up. Yarmouth	Nor. Yarm'h	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Up. Stillwater	Oldtown	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassalboro'	Kennebec	1771	12 N.N.E.	12 N.N.E.	2761	2951	26,506	5455	63,377
Vienna	Kennebec	1802	25 N.W.	25 N.W.	722	891	7,445	1896	28,599
Vinalhaven	Waldo	1789	73 S.E.	40 S.S.E.	1794	1950	4,705	1820	51,125
Waterboro'	York	1787	81 S.W.	10 N.	1814	1944	1,216	1954	3,037
Waterboro' Cen.	Waterboro'	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldoboro'	Lincoln	1773	37 S.E.	18 E.N.E.	3113	3661	15,877	5809	84,540
Wales	Kennebec	1816	23 S.W.	23 S.W.	612	656	4,177	794	9,340
WARREN	Lincoln	1776	44 S.E.	25 E.S.E.	2030	2228	9,379	3865	50,835
Washington	Lincoln	1811	35 E.S.E.	32 N.E.	1135	1600	6,319	1965	34,781
Waltham	Hancock	1831	91 E.N.E.	10 N.E.	.....	232	1,334	402	4,650
Waite	Washin. Co.	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville	Kennebec	1802	18 N.	18 N.	2216	2939	30,245	4680	53,938
Wayne	Kennebec	1799	16 W.S.W.	16 W.S.W.	1153	1201	12,815	2090	24,985
Waterford	Oxford	1797	57 W.S.W.	14 W.S.W.	1123	1381	18,899	2566	36,965
Waldo	Waldo	.....	44 E.N.E.	6 N.W.	534	721	5,575	1324	24,420
Wells	York	1763	85 S.S.W.	12 S.S.E.	2978	2978	16,254	3245	49,462
Westbrook	Cumberland	1814	56 S.S.W.	4 N.N.W.	3238	4116	8,804	5107	58,329
West Newfield	Newfield	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Parsonsfield	Parsonsfield	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Lebanon	Lebanon	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Baldwin	Baldwin	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Falmouth	Falmouth	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Gloucester	New Glouc'r	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Gorham	Gorham	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Minot	Minot	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Poland	Poland	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	Lincoln	1828	29 S.S.E.	5 S.	554	655	10,379	542	10,190
Webster	Lincoln	1840	31 S.S.W.	25 W.N.W.	.....	1133	9,621	2069	28,490
West Jefferson	Jefferson	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Trenton	Trenton	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Gouldsbor'	Gouldsbor'	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Brooksfield	Brooksfield	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesley	Washington	1833	169 N.N.E.	25 N.S.W.	80	255	1,366	424	3,520
West Gardiner	Gardiner	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Waterville	Waterville	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weeks' Mills	China	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Buckfield	Buckfield	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bethel	Bethel	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Sumner	Sumner	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welchville	Oxford	.....	52	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Embden	Embden	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Ripley	Ripley	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Argyle	Argyle	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Charleston	Charleston	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	Piscataquis	1828	60 S.S.E.	20 W.S.W.	639	722	6,447	1102	31,417
West Glenburn	Glenburn	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Great Works	Penobs. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weld	Franklin	1815	48 S.W.	18 W.S.W.	765	2198	12,012	2376	9,928

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Incorporated.	Course and distance from Augusta.	Course and distance from shire towns.	Population, 1830.	Population, 1840.	Bushels of wheat, rye, barley, &c.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of potatoes.
<i>West's Mills</i>	Franklin Co.	.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston	Aroostook	1834	259 N.E.	30 s.	.....	249	4,055	668	5,661
<i>West Camden</i>	Camden	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>West Prospect</i>	Prospect	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>W. New Viney'd</i>	<i>New Viney'd</i>	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield	Lincoln	1863	16 S.E.	14 N.	2020	2142	22,403	4534	59,270
Whiting	Washington	1825	162 E.N.E.	11 N.E.	309	460	1,351	347	8,020
<i>Whithington</i>	Somers. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windham	Cumberland	1762	67 S.W.	16 N.W.	2182	2303	15,390	4000	43,889
WISCASSET	Lincoln	1769	24 S.S.E.	.....	2255	2314	6,081	2263	33,860
Windsor	Kennebec	1809	10 E.	10 E.	1485	1789	13,517	3177	44,528
Winslow	Kennebec	1771	18 N.N.E.	18 N.N.E.	1263	1722	18,223	2973	52,262
Winthrop	Kennebec	1771	10 W.S.W.	10 W.S.W.	1888	1915	17,229	3736	36,881
Wilton	Franklin	1803	35 N.W.	10 S.W.	1640	2198	22,867	4900	59,313
Wilson	Piscataquis	1836	88 N.N.E.	25 N.W.	.....	70	754	186	2,255
Williamsburg	Piscataquis	1820	102 N.N.E.	15 N.N.E.	227	131	3,358	194	5,821
Woolwich	Lincoln	1759	35 S.	5 W.S.W.	1495	1416	6,410	2904	34,138
Woodstock	Oxford	1815	52 W.	10 N.N.W.	573	819	9,259	1581	26,634
York	York	1653	99 S.S.W.	20 S.S.E.	3485	3111	13,821	4013	69,035

NOTE.—Gazetteers and other books of reference are very justly appreciated according to their accuracy, or as near an approach to it as their complicated nature will admit.

The Editor, in his former publications, having been so fortunate as to receive the approbation of a candid public, in regard to integrity of design and faithfulness of performance, is stimulated to renewed efforts; and in the Series of Gazetteers, now in the course of publication, brevity, perspicuity, and truth will be his constant aim.

The item of *distances*, in the foregoing Table, has given the Editor much trouble. In this case, as in others of more importance, we reluctantly find that which costs us the most labor and care, often proves the least satisfactory. We have consulted all the books containing the distances on our common roads, and find them to differ materially: even the Post-Office book, published at Washington under the direction of government, and which ought to be noted for its accuracy, is very imperfect. But in this case, as in all others, our works are always open for correction and amendment; and while we shall regret the discovery of errors in this or any other of our publications, we shall rejoice in the opportunity, afforded by our friends, of correcting them in future editions.

Description of principal Towns.

For population, distances, names of counties, &c., see Table of *Towns and Post Villages*. The shire towns of the several counties, with their distances from Boston, are inserted in the State and County Table.

Alfred.

This shire town of York county lies 24 miles N. from York, and 35 S.W. from Portland. It is bounded N. by Waterborough, and E. by Lyman. It is a good farming town, and is well watered by the higher sources of Mousum river, which meets the sea at Kennebunk. In this town is a society of those neat and industrious horticulturalists and artisans, denominated "Shakers."

Anson.

Anson is distant about 112 miles N. from Portland. It lies at the junction of Seven Mile Brook with the Kennebec, on the western side of that river. Here are fine farms and good husbandmen.

This town is bounded N. by Embden, and S. by Starks.

Augusta.

This delightful town, the CAPITAL of the state, and chief town of the county of Kennebec, is in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 18' 43''$ and W. lon. $69^{\circ} 50'$. It lies 146 miles N. E. from Concord, N. H.; 182 E. N. E. from Montpelier, Vt.; 159 N. N. E. from Boston, Mass.; 203 N. N. E. from Providence, R. I.; 255 N. E. from Hartford, Ct.; and 590 miles N. E. from Washington. Augusta is situated at the head of sloop navigation on Kennebec river, 43 miles from the sea. The town lies on both sides of the Kennebec, and contains an area of 8 by 6 miles. It was first settled in 1771, and incorporated in 1797. Its Indian name was *Cushnoc*. There was, in its early settlement, a fort and four block-houses built of timber, to afford protection to the inhabitants from the Indians, who were then very troublesome. The fort was called *Fort Western*, and is still standing on the east bank of the river, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. This is already a very flourishing town, not only in its agricultural pursuits, but in its commerce and manufactures. The tonnage of the place is about 3000 tons. Its exports are lumber of all kinds, oats, peas, beans, hay, potatoes, wool, cider, apples, &c. When the extent and resources of the noble Kennebec and its tributaries, above tide-water, are considered, some idea may be formed of the vast quantity of lumber that must pass this place on its way to market.

The Kennebec bridge, uniting the east

and west parts of the town, is a fine structure. It was built in 1799; is 520 feet in length, and cost \$28,000. The town rises by an easy ascent on both sides of the river to a level surface; it is well laid out, neatly built, and contains many handsome dwelling-houses, churches, county buildings, and an elegant building for a high school. Many of the streets are decorated by trees, planted on each side; a striking evidence of the good taste of the inhabitants. See *Public Buildings*.

The above is a brief sketch of the prominent features of this beautiful and flourishing town,—such as it has become by the common efforts of an intelligent and enterprising people, joined to the natural advantages of the place.

But a new era is opened to Augusta. The mighty waters of the Kennebec have been arrested in their course. That proud stream which, for ages, has rolled its rapid current to the ocean, unimpeded by the devices of man, is destined for ages to come, to pay perpetual homage to Yankee perseverance and skill, and to lend its gigantic strength to aid the arts and sciences in supplying the wants of millions.

Although Augusta enjoys the pleasure of seeing this noble enterprise accomplished within its own borders, and by the energy of its own people; yet improvements of this character are by no means local in their effects. The benefits of this undertaking will be felt, not only in the valley of the Kennebec, but throughout the state.

The Kennebec dam was commenced in 1836, by the Kennebec Locks and Canals Company, and completed in September, 1837. The cost was about \$300,000. It is about half a mile above the centre of the village.

The length of the dam, exclusive of the stone abutments and lock, is 580 feet—the base, 127 feet—the height, 15 feet above ordinary high-water mark. It is built with cribs of timber, bolted and trussed strongly together, and is filled with ballast to the very top.

The canals on each side of the river are 50 feet wide in the clear, carrying 10 feet of water from the level of the top of the dam. The walls are 22 feet high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at the base, and five feet at the top.

During the progress of the work, and especially while the course of the river

was contracted to a space of 17 feet wide by 24 deep, (a time peculiarly favorable for forming an estimate, and rarely offered in a stream of this magnitude,) repeated observations were made upon the velocity of the current, and at no time was there found a less quantity than 2500 cubic feet per second. It is proper to add that the seasons of 1836 and 1837 were both remarkable for the small quantity of water running in all the streams in this vicinity.

The pond formed by this dam covers 1200 acres. It is 16½ miles in length, and its average depth is 16 feet.

Augusta presents advantages for manufacturing establishments, equal, if not superior to any in New England. It is located in the heart of a large and powerful state, rapidly increasing in population and wealth; surrounded by a fertile country, rich in every necessary agricultural product, and stored with granite, clay, lumber, lime, iron ore—every building material; all of which are found near the spot, and at very low prices.

The facilities afforded at this place for transportation, are of inestimable value to a large manufacturing town. Cotton and other raw materials, and manufactured goods, may be transported by water, to and from the very doors of the mills. At no distant period, the great eastern railroad from Portland will pass through this town, in its course to Bangor. Steamboats pass from Augusta to Boston in 11 hours.

The greatest consideration, however, in regard to Augusta, as a manufacturing town, is its *unfailing supply of water*. The main branch of the Kennebec is the outlet of an immense lake, with numerous powerful tributaries, connected with other lakes or large reservoirs of water. On its passage to Augusta, Dead river, Seven Mile Brook, the Sandy, Sebasticook, and many other less powerful streams pay their tribute to it. Indeed, all the waters of the extensive valley of the Kennebec, above the dam, meet at this place. It may be said with safety, that this place possesses a water-power amply sufficient to drive 200,000 spindles, day and night, throughout the year; and an almost inexhaustible *surplus* power from November to July.

Much damage was done to this dam by a remarkable freshet which occurred in May, 1839. This noble work was repaired in 1840, and since that time has resisted the most powerful freshets ever known on Kennebec river. A number of mills are already in operation at this place, and preparations are making for extensive manufacturing establishments.

Bangor.

This is the chief town of Penobscot county. It lies in N. lat. 44° 47' 50", W. lon. 68° 47'. It is 122 miles N. E. by E. from Portland, 115 S. from Eastport, and 670 N. E. from Washington. The first settlement in this place, by the whites, was made in the winter of 1769—1770. In 1772, the plantation, Kenduskeag, as it was then called, consisted of 12 families. In 1790, the population of Bangor was 169; in 1800, 277; in 1810, 850; and in 1820, 1221. This place is situated at the head of navigation on the west side of Penobscot river, 30 miles N. by E. from Belfast bay, 60 to Mattawamkeag Point, 120 S. E. from Houlton, and about 60 miles from the open sea. The compact part of the population resides on both sides of Kenduskeag stream, about 190 yards in width at its mouth, over which there are three bridges, and on which, at the foot of the falls, about a mile from the city, are numerous mills. The bridge across the Penobscot, 100 rods above the mouth of the Kenduskeag, is about 440 yards in length. It cost \$50,000. The basin at and below the mouth of the Kenduskeag, where the shipping lie to receive their cargoes, is 90 rods in width, and affords good anchorage. The tide generally rises about 17 feet. Ship building is extensively pursued at this place; but commerce in lumber, of all the various kinds in use, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. An immense amount of that article is annually rafted down the rivers, and transported to almost all parts of the world. Bangor is the greatest depot for lumber on the continent of America.

Within the limits of Bangor are about 50 mills, most of which are for sawing, and on the Penobscot river and its tributary streams, above Bangor, are more than 250 saw mills, capable of cutting at least 200,000,000 feet of boards a year; all of which, except what is used in building, must be shipped at the harbor of Bangor. The value of the boards, timber, clapboards, shingles, oars, scantling, wood, &c., shipped at this port, varies from a million to a million and a half of dollars, annually. About 1200 vessels of about 110 tons burden are annually employed, during the season of navigation, in freighting lumber, timber, &c., to various places. There are belonging to this place about 100 sail of coasting vessels; 50 engaged in foreign commerce, and about 40 other vessels engaged in the fisheries.

Bangor was incorporated as a town in 1791. In 1834 it became a city. Its government is under a mayor and seven al-

dermen, who constitute the upper board; and twenty-one common council men, who, when they have elected a president, constitute the lower board. A city court sits every Monday.

The site of the city is pleasant, commanding fine views of the rivers and the adjoining country. The buildings, both public and private, are constructed with neatness and taste, and some in a style of superior elegance. Conveyances for travellers from the city are frequent and comfortable, both by land and water. A railroad is in operation to Oldtown, 12 miles, and steamboats ply to and from Portland and Boston, during the season of navigation, which generally continues eight months in the year. The great eastern railroad from Portland will doubtless reach this eastern city in a short time.

On the banks of the Penobscot, within the city, three miles above the mouth of the Kenduskeag, is what is called "Fort Hill," the site of a fortification supposed to be the ancient "Negas," destroyed by Capt. Heath, with a party of men, in 1725, who, it is said, "fell on a village of about 50 Indian houses, and committed them to the flames. The Indians becoming alarmed, deserted them."

Bangor is on one of the noblest rivers in the Northern States—the product of an almost innumerable number of tributary streams. Nature has seated Bangor at the natural outlet of these mighty waters, as the mart of one of the most extensive and richest basins east of the Ohio valley. In this section of country, the icy chains of winter are felt with greater force and for a longer period than in more southern climes; but this seeming disadvantage is more than compensated by the unrivalled purity of the air and water,—two of the indispensable requisitions of health and longevity. There is probably no portion of country in the world where the great staples of wheat, beef, and wool can be produced with greater facility; where surplus produce can find a market at less expense, or where the industrious agriculturist can reap a more sure reward. Bangor must surely become a great mart of trade for the whole country from the Atlantic to the Madawaska.

Barnard.

This town lies about 40 miles N. N. W. from Bangor. It was formerly the western part of Williamsburg. The land is undulating, heavily wooded, with a fertile soil. In this town there are three quarries of roofing-slate, said to be fully equal in quality to that procured from Wales, and in quantity inexhaustible. Some of these slates are 6 feet wide, and 9 feet long, without defect, and answer well for

school slates. If Yankee enterprise is properly directed to the working of these quarries, it will not long be necessary to depend upon a foreign country for our roofing-slates. See page 35.

Bath.

Bath is situated on the W. bank of Kennebec river, 12 miles from the sea, and 23 N. E. of Portland. It is bounded E. by Kennebec river, S. by Phippsburg, W. by New Meadows river and Brunswick, and N. by Merry-meeting bay. An attempt was made by a missionary to settle this place, and preach to the fishermen, as early as 1670; but the Indians would not permit it. A permanent settlement was made in 1756. There are some important manufactures at Bath; but its principal business is commerce, trade and ship building, for which it is admirably well located. Our tables give the amount of tonnage built in and belonging to the *district of Bath*, a large part of which is owned in this town. The harbor of Bath is seldom obstructed by ice. Regular lines of steamboats ply between this place and Portland and Boston, about three fourths of the year. Bath is becoming one of the most business places in Maine. It has a beautiful appearance from the river, and is a pleasant residence.

Belfast.

This is a port of entry, and beautifully situated on Belfast bay, on the W. side of Penobscot river. It lies 30 miles S. from Bangor, 30 N. from Thomaston, and across Belfast bay, 12 W. from Castine. The town was incorporated in 1773, but not permanently settled until about the year 1785. There is considerable good land in Belfast. In 1837 it produced 3492 bushels of as good wheat as ever grew on the prairies of the "boundless West." The Paasaggassawakeag river passes near the centre of the town, and adds much to the appearance of the place. The harbor is very good—it is guarded by Long and Sear's islands, and has anchorage for a great number of vessels of the largest class. The proximity of Belfast to the sea, its site in relation to Penobscot river, and its excellent harbor, which was never known to have been obstructed by ice, but twice, (1780, 1815,) give it peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the coasting trade, and the fisheries. Considerable ship building is carried on at this place, and a large amount is owned here. The principal exports are lumber and fish. Belfast, although irregularly built, is a pleasant town, and is an important winter mart of the trade of Penobscot river.

Bethel.

Bethel lies 61 miles N. W. from Portland. This town is bounded N. by Newry, and S. by Albany and Greenwood. This is a fine farming town.

Belgrade.

In this town are parts of three large and beautiful ponds or lakes, well stored with fish. They are connected with each other, and find an outlet at Waterville. The scenery on the borders of these waters is truly delightful. It lies 69 miles N. by E. from Portland. The village at *Belgrade Mills*, 6 miles from the centre of the town, and 16 miles from Augusta, is a very flourishing place.

Biddeford

Lies on the south side of Saco river, and is connected with the town of Saco by a bridge. The town extends down the river to the sea, and includes a point of land called "Fletcher's Neck," off which are several small islands; on one of which, Wood Island, is a revolving light. This is a good township for agricultural pursuits, the coasting trade, ship building, and the fishery. Biddeford has a number of saw mills, and furnishes excellent granite. It lies 15 miles S. W. from Portland. First permanently settled, 1630. See *Saco*.

Bingham.

The surface of this town is hilly; and in the east part they rise almost to mountains. The principal settlement is in the west part, on the Kennebec river, which forms its western border, where is one of the most beautifully situated villages in the country. Most of the town is unsettled, and still covered with timber. On the river, the soil is alluvial and exceedingly fertile. In the eastern part, it is hard and rocky.

In travelling over the Canada road, there is one of the most splendid prospects in this town any where to be found. About four miles south of the village, as he begins to descend towards the river, in the summer, the traveller has spread out before him a valley about five miles long and three miles wide, under the highest state of cultivation, clothed in green and sprinkled with neat cottages and splendid elms, with the smoother surface of the Kennebec, disturbed now and then with slight rapids, flowing nearly through the centre of this beautiful amphitheatre, formed by surrounding hills. On the farther edge of this valley, at the foot of a high hill, he will see the village, with its white little church and neat cottages, reposing in the midst of fertility and

beauty. Beyond this, and on either hand, he will see mountains rising one above the other, until lost in the dim distance.

Bluehill.

This town lies at the head of a large bay of the same name, 12 miles east from Castine. The shore fishery is carried on here to some extent. There are several large ponds in Bluehill, and a hill of 960 feet in height, from which delightful marine scenery is presented. The bay has Long and other islands inside; and outside, Burntcoat, and a group of smaller islands. Bluehill bay is connected with Penobscot bay and river by a passage between the islands and main land, of about 12 miles in length.

Boothbay.

This town is bounded W. by the mouth of Sheepscot river, N. by Edgecomb, E. by Damariscotta river, and S. by the ocean. It is nearly surrounded by water, and is noted for its excellent harbor, commonly called *Townsend harbor*. Its maritime situation renders it a place of considerable business in the coasting trade and fisheries. It is 60 miles N. E. from Portland, and about 40 miles S. W. by W. from Owl's Head by water. Boothbay is a fine watering place, and many visit it, in summer months, for health or pleasure. Here may be found all the enjoyments of sea air and bathing; fishing and fowling; ocean and island scenery; for which *Nahant*, in Massachusetts bay, is justly celebrated.

Bowdoin.

This agricultural township is bounded on the E. by Bowdoinham, and S. by Topsham. It is 37 miles N. N. E. from Portland.

Bowdoinham,

A pleasant town on the west side of Kennebec river, and north of Topsham. Here is considerable business in the lumber trade and ship building. It is 12 miles N. from Bath.

Brewer.

Brewer lies on the Penobscot river, opposite to the city of Bangor. It was taken from Orrington in 1812. It is watered by the Segeunkedunk, on which are mills of various kinds. Considerable quantities of lumber, hay, potatoes, tanners' bark and wood, are annually exported from this town. A number of vessels is built at this place. The town was named in compliment to Col. John Brewer, one of the first settlers, from Worcester, Ms.

The navigable privileges at this place are good.

Bridgeton

Is pleasantly situated on the border of Long pond, and near the head of navigation to Portland, by the Cumberland and Oxford canal. The distance from this place to Portland, by navigable waters, is about 50 miles. Considerable leather is tanned here, and there are other manufactures. The soil of Bridgeton is good, and its location affords it great facilities for inland trade. Long pond is about 10 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It empties into Crooked river, which passes into Sebago pond. This town lies 40 miles N. W. from Portland, by the road.

Bristol

This town is bounded N. by Nobleborough and Bremen, W. by Damariscotta river, S. by the sea, and E. by Muscongus bay. "Bristol Mills," so called, is the centre of the town, or the chief place of business. The town is finely watered by the Damariscotta and Pemaquid, and possesses great hydraulic power and navigable facilities. There is a number of islands in the waters around Bristol, which make a beautiful appearance: some of them are quite large, and inhabited. The surface of Bristol is not mountainous, but elevated, with a good soil. A number of square-rigged vessels belongs to this town; about 20 sail are engaged in the coasting trade, and a great number of smaller vessels is employed in the bank and shore fisheries. Bristol lies 60 miles N. E. from Portland.

In Bristol, there was a temporary settlement as early as 1625. In an old fort, on the banks of the Pemaquid, once called William Henry, and afterwards Frederick George, built of stone, in 1692, and taken by the French in 1696, "are found grave stones of a very early date, and streets regularly laid out and paved, in the vicinity of the fort. On the side of the river, opposite to the fort, tan pits have been discovered, the plank remaining in a state of preservation. In other places, coffins have been dug up, which bear indubitable evidence of a remote antiquity." "A considerable portion of the inhabitants of Bristol are of Irish extraction, a small part of Scotch, a few of German and English. The predominant characteristics of the inhabitants are frankness and hospitality, a generous liberality of sentiment, and an ardent love of liberty and independence. There are few of that class of men who are esteemed opulent. The most wealthy are those who labor daily with their hands and

raise by their own individual exertions the bread they consume. On the other hand, the population of the miserably poor is very small, and the town is burdened with but few paupers." Bristol was the residence of Commodore Samuel Tucker, distinguished for his bravery in the revolutionary war.

Brunswick.

This town is on the S. side of Androscoggin river, and connected with Topsham by a substantial bridge. It is 27 miles N. E. from Portland, and 8 W. from Bath. It lies in N. lat. 43° 53', and W. lon. 69° 55' 1". It lies at the head of the tide waters, where vessels of 400 tons are built. Vast quantities of timber and logs descend the Androscoggin to this place, and lumber of all kinds is sent to Bath in gondolas, or transported by land to the sea-board. There are numerous saw mills here, exclusive of those in Topsham on the opposite side of the river. Two cotton and woollen factories were erected here; but they were both burnt in 1824. Another factory was built in 1834, calculated for 4000 spindles. It is of stone, five stories high, 174 by 45 feet. Other factories are contemplated. This place, possessing such an exhaustless water power, and situated on navigable waters, and on a large and beautiful river, extending 180 miles into the heart of a fertile and healthy country, cannot fail of very soon becoming one of our largest manufacturing towns.

Brunswick was first settled in 1627. It has been the scene of much savage aggression. See *Education*.

Bucksport

Lies on the E. side of Penobscot river, 15 miles below Bangor, and about 14 W. by N. from Ellsworth. It has a fine harbor for vessels of the largest class, and which is seldom obstructed by ice. The soil is good, and the town is watered by a number of ponds and streams. Considerable shipping belongs to this place, and the trade is quite extensive, particularly in the lumber business. It has some manufactures. The fishing business is pursued here to a considerable extent, and many fine vessels are built. From 1792 to 1816, Bucksport was called *Buckstorn*. This is a very beautiful town, elevated, healthy and flourishing. It is situated just above the head of Orphan's island.

Buxton.

This town is bounded on the S. W. by Saco river, and N. by Gorham. At this place the Saco falls about 80 feet, and produces a great hydraulic power, which

is partly improved for manufacturing establishments. There is a number of saw mills in this town, and some leather is made here. It lies 8 miles N. W. from Saco, and 18 W. from Portland.

Calais,

At the head of navigation on the Schoodic, or St. Croix river, nearly opposite to St. Andrews, N. B. The *Upper* village, or *Mill Town*, is about two miles from tide water. At the *Lower* village, below the falls, is a bridge to the British side. Calais lies 23 miles above Eastport. This is a great mart for lumber of all kinds. A large number of saw mills is in operation by the great fall of the river. Vessels are built at this place, and good bricks are made. The tide rises here about 20 feet, and large vessels ascend to the lower village. A railroad is in operation between the two villages; it is to extend to Baring.

Camden.

This sea-port is finely located for navigation, with two beautiful harbors, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 10 miles N. from Thomaston, and 17 S. from Belfast. This place has some navigation engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries, and considerable ship building is carried on; but the principal business is the manufacture of lime from inexhaustible quarries of marble, or limestone. About 200,000 casks of lime are annually shipped from this place to all parts of the United States. This lime is noted for making a cement of a superior quality. The Megunticook river waters a part of the town, and gives it a great water-power, which might be well applied to manufacturing purposes. From a mountain in the rear of the town a beautiful prospect is presented of Penobscot bay and its numerous islands. Camden is a pleasant retreat in summer months.

Cape Elizabeth

Was formerly a part of Falmouth, from which it was separated in 1764. It was the first settled town in the county of Cumberland, that part of its territory called Richmond's island having been occupied as early as 1628. Its southern and eastern borders are washed by the sea, and the northern by Fore river, which separates it from Portland. It contains 12,881 acres of land. It was a place of some importance in the early history of the country; previous to 1640, an episcopal church was established upon Richmond's island, and 60 persons were employed there in curing and packing fish, and making oil for exportation. After

the jurisdiction of Massachusetts was extended over it, in 1658, it declined, and forever lost its commercial character, except for a short period before the revolutionary war, when a few schooners and sloops were employed from the place in the fisheries and the West India trade. The revolution proved very destructive to that town; it drew off a large proportion of its active population, and annihilated its commerce. There are some patches of rich and valuable land in the town, especially near the southern border, and in the valley of the Shurwink river.

Castine

Derived its name from a French baron of that name, who resided here upwards of twenty years after 1667. This peninsula, jutting out into Belfast bay, at the mouth of the Penobscot river, was formerly called "Major Biguyduce," pronounced, *Baguduce*. The peninsula embraces 2500 acres of land, and was first settled by the English in 1760. The British occupied this place in both of the wars with the U. S. It was the shire or chief town of the county, from 1789 to 1838, when the courts were removed to Ellsworth. Castine possesses an excellent maritime position; but its trade from the country is limited, being cut off by the more inland towns. Its trade, however, is considerable. The lumber and coasting trade, with the fisheries and ship building, give active employment to its people. It is 132 miles N. E. from Portland, 12 E. from Belfast, and 30 miles S. from Bangor. It lies in 44° 22' 30" N. lat., and 65° 45' 0" W. lon.

China.

This is a township of excellent land, and is watered by a lake, or "Twelve Mile Pond," a fine miniature of the beautiful Skaneateles, in the state of New York. At the outlet of this pond, into the Kennebec, are excellent mill privileges. On the bank of the pond is a very flourishing village, a steam saw mill, and an academy. China is bounded N. by Winslow and Albion, and E. by Palermo. This place is distant from Boston 179 miles. A trip from China to Boston and back again, may be performed in less time than it takes to travel 100 miles on any canal in the country. China lies 43 miles S. W. from Bangor.

Clinton.

This fine township is bounded on the W. by Kennebec river, and on the E. by Burnham. The Sebasticook passes through the town, and, at the falls on that river, affords it a great hydraulic power.

It has a neat and pleasant village on the bank of the Sebasticook, some manufactures, and large agricultural products. Clinton lies about 12 miles S. by E. from Skowhegan.

Concord.

In this town is one of the most delightful spots in the state. It is an intervale on the west side of the Kennebec, in a curve of the river. It is so surrounded by mountains as to form a complete amphitheatre, the river entering on the north and leaving on the south, in a curve, so as to make but a slight opening in the mountains. The river has the appearance of coming out of and again entering the mountains. A little cottage, painted white, with its out-buildings, is situated in the midst of this intervale, and a mill sends up its dashing foam and rumbling sounds from the side of a hill on the east, where the water pours over a precipice nearly 150 feet perpendicular, forming a beautiful cascade. This scenery is a combination of the smiling and the grand; and were this lovely spot located near some populous city, it would be thronged with visitors from spring to autumn.

Cornville.

This town is well watered by the Wesarsanett river, a branch of the Kennebec. There is much choice land in Cornville. A few of the inhabitants, in 1837, by way of experiment, raised 7000 bushels of wheat. Cornville is bounded N. by Athens, E. by Hartland, S. by Skowhegan, and W. by Madison.

Deer Isle.

The town of Deer Isle is constituted of three principal islands—Deer island, Little Deer island, and the Isle of Haut. They comprise about 17,000 acres, and were inhabited before the revolutionary war. The principal island lies about 2 miles S. W. from Sedgwick harbor. These islands have good harbors, and are well located for the shore fishery. Although these islands are surrounded by the sea, they produce good crops and wheat.

Dover,

Bounded N. by Piscataquis river, S. by Garland, W. by Sangerville, and E. by Atkinson. It lies 35 miles N. W. from Bangor. There is a number of saw mills in this town, from which considerable lumber is produced. Dover is the shire town of Piscataquis county, and is remarkable for its beauty.

Dresden.

This town is bounded N. by Pittston, E. by Alna, and S. by Woolwich. It lies on the E. bank of Kennebec river, near the head of Swan island, 9 miles N. W. from Wiscasset, and 59 N. E. from Portland. This is a large agricultural township, with some trade on the river. Previous to the division of the county, in 1789, Dresden was the shire town or place where all the courts in Maine were held, east of Kennebec river.

Eastport.

The township of Eastport embraces and is constituted of Moose, Dudley's, Frederick and Patmos islands, the chief of which, whereon the village of Eastport stands, is Moose island, in sight of, and but a short distance from, Indian and Campo Bello islands, belonging to the British. Eastport is a beautiful harbor in Passamaquoddy bay, on the eastern boundary of the United States, and noted for smuggling adventures by strangers visiting the place during the embargo and war. It is about 7 miles N. by W. from West Quoddy Head, and 230 N. E. from Portland, 335 from Boston, and 767 miles from Washington. Lat. 44° 54' N. Lon. 66° 56' W. The tide is very rapid, and rises 25 feet. There are two long bridges connecting Moose island with Dennysville and Perry; each cost \$10,000. Eastport and Lubec are the chief towns in Passamaquoddy bay, and are extensively engaged in the fisheries, and the trade of the extensive waters of the river St. Croix and bay of Fundy. Cobscook bay and its tributary waters, on the west, give to Eastport a large trade in lumber. Moose island is finely located for ship building. This island contains 2150 acres of rough land. It was first settled in 1780. In 1790 it contained only 244 inhabitants. There is now on the island a handsome village, containing 60 wharves, 80 stores, 5 meeting-houses, and a United States garrison. Our tables of navigation exhibit the amount of maritime business in this district, and it is probably the greatest resort for foreign vessels in the Union.

Eden

Is situated on the north part of the island of Mount Desert, and taken from the town of Mount Desert (which formerly comprised the whole island) in 1795. First settled, 1763. This town has a good soil, good harbors, and possesses great advantages for the shore fishery. It is said that 500 bushels of cranberries have been picked in Eden in a season. Cranberry isles lie on the coast, about 3 miles south.

Ellsworth,

Chief town of Hancock co. This is a pleasant and flourishing town on both sides of Union river, at the head of navigation. The village is principally on the E. side, where there is a good bridge across the river, 3 miles above the entrance of the river into the waters connected with Bluehill bay. The tide rises at the bridge 10 or 12 feet, and Ellsworth possesses an enviable position for maritime and inland trade, ship building and the fisheries. The location of the courts for this county was changed from Castine to this place in 1838. The court house is eligibly situated on the W. side of the river. Ellsworth is quite an agricultural township. It has a good soil, and considerable attention is given to the growth of wheat and wool. It lies 30 miles S. E. from Bangor.

Exeter.

Exeter is 22 miles N. W. from Bangor. It is bounded N. by Garland, E. by Corinth, S. by Stetson, and W. by Corinna. At the "Four Corners," in the northerly part of this town, is a pleasant village with considerable trade and some mills. The people of Exeter in 1837, with a soil not above mediocrity, proved without effort, by raising 12,058 bushels of wheat, that the state of Maine is abundantly able, by means within itself, to supply the whole family of Yankees with breadstuffs, and have some to spare to others.

Falmouth

Is a pleasant town at the head of Casco bay, 8 miles N. from Portland, and bounded on the N. by Cumberland. It is watered by Presumpscot river, and has a number of vessels employed in coasting and fishing. The soil on the whole coast of Maine is not so fertile as in the interior parts of the state, yet Falmouth comprises a considerable quantity of good land. The town was incorporated as early as 1718, and included the territory of the city of Portland until 1786.

Fairfield.

This beautiful township is located on the W. side of Kennebec river, and lies S. of Bloomfield, N. of Waterville, E. of Mercer and Dearborn, and W. of Clinton. Fairfield is the most southern township in Somerset county. It is watered by a small stream running into the Kennebec, and by a branch of Waterville river. This town is favored with a fine soil, and navigable privileges to Augusta. It has a pleasant village, and considerable trade.

Farmington,

County town of Franklin co. This very beautiful town is watered by Sandy and Little Norridgewock rivers. At the union of these rivers are excellent mill privileges, and a delightful village, the seat of justice. Farther up the Sandy, about 5 miles, is another beautiful village, the seat of a flourishing academy. The soil of Farmington being of a superior quality, the inhabitants are induced to devote much attention to agricultural pursuits; yet it is a place of some manufactures, and considerable trade in lumber and other merchandise. The agricultural products of Farmington are various and valuable. It is bounded W. by Temple, and N. by Strong.

Freeport.

This is a respectable town, with a pleasant village and small harbor, at the head of Casco bay, on the road from Portland to Brunswick, 18 miles N. by E. from the former, and 9 S. W. from the latter. Freeport was taken from North Yarmouth in 1789, and was formerly called the *Harrasecket Settlement*, from the name of the river that passes through it. This is a place of some navigation, ship building, and agricultural enterprise. The people of this town are considerably engaged in the fisheries.

Frankfort.

This excellent township of land is situated on the W. side of Penobscot river, 12 miles south from Bangor. It is bounded W. by Monroe, and N. by Hampden. It is well watered by Marsh river, on which are two beautiful villages. The largest village is near the Penobscot, on Marsh bay; the other village is at the head of the tide, on Marsh river, about 4 miles S. W. from the Penobscot, and is accommodated with excellent mill privileges. Some of the people are engaged in fishing and some in ship building. The location of Frankfort is exceedingly favorable to the navigation and trade of Penobscot river, particularly so in the winter season, as it is the highest point on the river to which vessels can ascend during the icy season of the year. The prospects of Frankfort in its commercial and agricultural pursuits are very promising: indeed it bids fair to become an important depot on one of our largest rivers.

Fryeburg.

This interesting and pleasant town lies on both sides of Saco river, on the line of New Hampshire. The uplands are

not remarkable for their fertility, but the intervalles on the Saco are of the choicest kind. Fryeburg is only 6 miles square, yet the Saco here is so fantastic in its course that it winds itself between 30 and 40 miles within its limits. This town, the Indian *Pequawket*, lies 47 miles N. W. from Portland. The principal village is situated on a plain, surrounded by lofty hills, and watered by the Saco; it bears evident marks of antiquity, and has an academy with a cabinet of rare curiosities, collected with much diligence. — Lovewell's pond lies a short distance from the village. This beautiful sheet of water, now the resort for innocent amusements, was once the scene of bloody combat, and of the overthrow of a powerful Indian tribe.

The story of *Lovewell's fight* has been told thousands of times, but as it is identified with the town of which we treat, we quote a brief notice of the event from the North American Review.

"It was on the 18th of April, 1725, that Capt. John Lovewell, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, with 34 men, fought a famous Indian chief, named Paugus, at the head of about 80 savages, near the shores of a pond in Pequawket. Lovewell's men were determined to conquer or die, although outnumbered by the Indians more than one half. They fought till Lovewell and Paugus were killed, and all Lovewell's men but nine were either killed or wounded dangerously. The savages having lost, as was supposed, 60 of their number out of 80, and being convinced of the fierce and determined resolution of their foes, at length retreated and left them masters of the ground. The scene of this desperate and bloody action, which took place in the town which is now called Fryeburg, is often visited with interest to this day, and the names of those who fell, and those who survived, are yet repeated with emotions of grateful exultation."

Gardiner.

Gardiner was formerly a part of Pittston, and lies on the W. side of Kennebec river, and 4 miles below Hallowell. It is located at the head of navigation, and in regard to its commerce, manufacturing and agricultural interests, it is considered one of the most flourishing towns in Maine. It was named in honor of Dr. SYLVESTER GARDINER, one of the proprietors of the old Plymouth patent.

The *Cobbesseante waters* meet the Kennebec river at this place, and produce a water-power of great usefulness and extent. Here are mills for sawing lumber of all dimensions, and here are vessels of from 80 to 120 tons burden, lading it

for transportation to its various markets. Here are also manufactures of various other kinds. This town, Hallowell and Augusta, lie in a most favored section of our country. What we have said in regard to the location of Hallowell and Augusta, may be applied to Gardiner. These towns are on the same side of a noble river, united by the same interests and feelings, and will soon be connected by a railroad from Portland passing between them. The village of Gardiner is very pleasant. The business part, lying on the river, is full of activity and enterprise. The buildings, on a gentle rise from the river, are beautifully located. They command a delightful prospect, and some of them are of superior architecture.

Gorham.

This town is watered on the N. E. side by Presumpscut river, and the Cumberland and Oxford Canal. It is 9 miles W. N. W. from Portland, and is bounded E. by Westbrook. Gorham was first settled in 1736, by John Phinney and others from Barnstable county, Ms. Maine was at that time almost a wilderness. Portland, Saco and Scarborough were very feeble in consequence of the depredations of the Indians. These people endured great privations, and for many years were in constant apprehension of attack by the savages. "The wives and daughters of the first settlers of Gorham shared in all the toils and wants of their husbands and fathers; they used to labor in the field, carry burdens, go to mill, and aid in defence of their property. One time, when most of the men were away, the Indians attacked the fort, and the wife of Hugh McLellan rallied the women in the garrison, shut the gates, mounted the walls, fired upon the Indians, and by her courage and activity baffled the enemy till succor arrived."

Rev. Solomon Lombard, a native of Truro, Ms., was the first settled minister. His annual salary was £53 6s. 8d. He was ordained Dec. 26, 1750. One hundred and twenty dollars were raised to defray the expenses of the ordination. We copy the following from the list of supplies for that occasion, to show the prices of some articles at that period.

1 barrel of flour,	£14	7s.	6d.
3 bushels of apples,	2	8	0
2 barrels of cider,	9	0	0
2 gallons of brandy,	5	0	0
1 bottle of vinegar,	0	5	0
2 cheeses 6 d. per lb.			
5½ lbs. of pork, 7d. per lb.			
6 candles,	0	1	0
1 oz of nutmegs,	0	1	0
8 fowls,	1	16	0
20 lbs. sugar,	8	14	0

1 tea pot,.....	£1 10s. 0d.
4 gallons of rum,.....	5 4 0
2 bushels cranberries,.....	2 0 0
1 lb. of tea,.....	0 10 0
1 lb. of ginger,.....	0 2 0
6 gallons molasses, 2s. 8d. per gallon.	
4 oz. of pepper,.....	0 0 6

Gorham is very pleasantly located; its soil is of a superior quality: it has a flourishing academy, on a solid foundation: it is a place of considerable trade, and of extensive manufactures of cotton, wool, leather, starch and gunpowder. Gorham has produced many men of fine talents, among which were eminent jurists and statesmen. It is noted for its attachment to the principles of the revolution.

From 1807 to 1834, twenty persons died in Gorham, whose average ages were 94 years.

Hallowell.

Hallowell is delightfully situated on both sides of Kennebec river, between Augusta and Gardiner, two miles below the former, and four miles above the latter. The principal village is on the W. side of the river. The streets run parallel with the river, and the ground ascends 200 feet from the lower street, or business part of the village. On this street are commodious stores, constructed principally of brick. Most of the dwelling-houses are on the back or elevated streets; they are built, as are the churches, with great taste, and being surrounded by beautiful groves, make a fine appearance. The varied views of the river, the neighboring towns, and of a fertile country of hills and vales, presented from the high grounds on each side of the village, form an exhibition of scenery of uncommon excellence. Hallowell is about 3 miles in width, and extends back on each side of the river 5 miles. It was incorporated in 1771, and included all the territory of Augusta and a part of Gardiner. From this place the brave but traitorous Arnold marched on an expedition against Canada, in 1776.

There is one water mill in the town; two saw mills, an iron foundry and machine shop, worked by steam. Steamboats ply from this place to Portland and Boston, during the season of navigation. There is considerable tonnage at this place; a number of vessels is engaged in the freighting business, and others run as packets to various places.

The principal exports are lumber, granite, and all the common productions of a fertile northern climate. The granite quarries at Hallowell have been worked for fifteen or twenty years with great success. The granite is of a light color, and

easily wrought; in some years \$100,000 worth of it has been transported. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water can come to the wharves in the centre of the village.

As Hallowell and Augusta are so closely united in all their various interests and pursuits, a repetition of what we have said of the favorable position of Augusta, and of its future prospects, is unnecessary. With common success in our national affairs, and with a continuation of that spirit of enterprise every day manifested on the banks of the Kennebec, it requires no *Mormon spectacles* to foresee that within a very few years there will be a continuous village from the Kennebec dam to the mouth of the Cobbesseconte. Population, 1820, 2919. N. lat. 44° 17', W. lon. 69° 50'.

Hallowell was, for many years, the residence of BENJAMIN VAUGHAN, LL.D., a gentleman highly distinguished for his learning, public benefactions and private virtues.

Hampden.

Hampden lies on the W. side of Penobscot river, below and adjoining Bangor. It is also watered by the Sowadabscok river, a large and valuable mill stream. This is an important township in its commerce on the Penobscot, its manufacture of lumber, and its agricultural productions. It is one of the most flourishing towns on the river.

Hollis.

This town lies on the W. bank of Saco river, and contains numerous mill sites. It lies 30 miles N. from York. It is bounded on the W. by Waterboro', and on the N. by Limington and Buxton.

There are various manufactures produced in Hollis, such as bricks, hats, leather, &c. Quantities of lumber of various kinds, and wood, annually pass to market from this place by the Saco river.

Harpwell.

This township comprises a promontory in Casco bay, formerly called *Merryconag*, and several islands surrounding it, the largest of which is called *Sebascodegan*. The waters which enclose this territory are so situated, at the northern and eastern extremity of Casco bay, that a canal of about a mile in length would unite them with Kennebec river, near Bath. The soil of Harpwell is very fertile, and the location delightful in summer. It is a resort for invalids and parties of pleasure. The people are principally engaged in farming and fishing. It lies 22 miles N. E. from Portland by water, and 4 miles S. E. from Brunswick.

Houlton.

This town is situated on the east line of the state and of the United States, on the border of the province of New Brunswick. It lies 120 miles N. N. E. from Bangor, and about 75 W. N. W. from Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the W. by New Brunswick, and S. by Hodgdon. This town was first settled in 1807, and for 20 years it was entirely cut off from all communication with the western part of the state by a dense wilderness of nearly 100 miles in extent. It is now the county town of Aroostook county.

In 1820, a military post, the "Hancock Barracks," was established here by the United States government, and in 1834 the military and state roads between Bangor and Houlton were completed and opened for travel. The great thoroughfare between the United States and the British province of New Brunswick is through this town. The roads between Bangor and Houlton are excellent: stages pass and re-pass from Bangor through Houlton to Fredericton, three times a week. Fredericton is 80 miles N. N. W. from St. John. A good road between Houlton and Calais, on the river St. Croix, about 90 miles distant, is now open for travel. This town is well watered by branches of Meduxnekeag river, which empties into the St. John. The garrison is located about a mile north of the village, and has generally contained four companies of infantry.

The soil of Houlton and its vicinity is of a superior quality. Twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre are an average crop; 40 bushels to the acre are frequently obtained. Houlton, with a population of 667, raised 5869 bushels of wheat in the year 1837.

We have heard it is said, that persons might go so far "down east," as to "jump off." If Houlton is the *jumping-off place*, we advise some of our western brethren to go and view the precipice.

Jefferson.

Jefferson lies at the head of Damariscotta river, and embraces a large body of water. It is otherwise watered by several ponds producing streams for mill seats, which give to Jefferson great facilities for sawing and transporting lumber. This is a flourishing town in its trade and agricultural pursuits. It is bounded N. by Washington, and S. by Newcastle.

Kennebunk.

This town is situated on the S. W. side of the Kennebunk river, and is regarded as one of the pleasantest towns in New

England. In former years, the business of the town was mostly of a commercial character, there being a large number of vessels owned here, which were engaged in the West India trade. But this trade is now nearly abandoned, and the navigation is engaged in the freighting, coasting and fishing business. Ship building has been carried on here to a great extent, for about seventy-five years, and some of the finest ships in the country have been built in this place within the last few years. There is one large cotton factory in operation, and other privileges for large manufacturing establishments on the Kennebunk, and the Mousum, a pleasant stream which meets the ocean in this town. Kennebunk is a port of entry. It lies 25 miles S. W. from Portland, and 15 N. N. E. from York.

Kennebunk Port

Is situated on the N. E. side of the Kennebunk river. This town was formerly extensively engaged in the West India trade; but its navigation is now employed in the freighting, coasting, and fishing business. The extensive granite quarries here are likely to become a source of considerable business. The stone, bearing a strong resemblance to the Quincy, finds a ready market where granite is made use of in building. Thirty years ago, this town, and Kennebunk, on the opposite side of the river, were the most active and busy ports in Maine; but the tide of emigration has carried off most of the young men, leaving a surplus of girls; so that whatever activity there now is in the place, is of a domestic character, not creating that noise and bustle incident to the operations of the other sex. Kennebunk Port lies about 4 miles S. E. from Kennebunk. This town and Kennebunk are much united in maritime pursuits, and both enjoy a good harbor for shipping.

Kittery,

A sea-port town on the N. E. bank of the Piscataqua river, being the extreme south-western boundary of the state, on the Atlantic, adjoining York on the N. E., and Elliot on the N. W. It is one of the earliest settlements in the province, or state, and had its share of trial and suffering with others of their days, from repeated incursions of the Indians. The river or inlet, called Spruce creek, affords a convenient harbor for vessels usually employed in the coasting trade and fishery, and formerly considerable trade was carried on with the West Indies from this place; but at present there is little done in the way of navigation, except in ship building and the fishery.

Kittery Point was the residence of Sir William Pepperell, who commanded the New England troops in the celebrated expedition to Cape Breton, in 1745, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg. It is divided from Portsmouth, N. H. by the Piscataqua. A bridge connects it with that place. Another bridge connects it with Badger's island, on which is the United States navy yard. Kittery lies 50 miles S. W. from Portland.

Lebanon.

This town is bounded W. by Salmon Fall river, on the line of New Hampshire. It is a large agricultural township, with some trade and manufactures. It lies 50 miles S. W. by W. from Portland, and is bounded S. E. by North Berwick.

Lewiston.

Lewiston is on the E. side of Androscoggin river, at the falls. The waters of that river descend 47 feet in the distance of 12 to 15 rods, and produce a valuable hydraulic power. The town extends on the river about 13 miles, and is connected with Minot by a bridge, at the foot of the falls, of 1000 feet in length. This is a township of good land, with some manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and a number of saw mills. Lewiston is 34 miles N. by E. from Portland, and 25 N. W. from Bath.

Liberty.

Liberty is watered by large ponds and small streams. Its soil is good and well cultivated. It is bounded on the N. by Montville, E. by Searsmont, S. by Washington and Appleton, and W. by Patricktown.

A short time since, a pine-tree was cut in Liberty, which measured 7 feet in diameter, at the stump. It had three branches. The tree was sound, and 10,610 feet of square-edged boards were made from it.

Limington.

This town is bounded on the S. by Limerick, and is watered by Saco river on the S. and W. The town has a good soil, very productive of hay, wheat and other grain. It lies 25 miles W. N. W. from Portland.

Lincolnton.

Is on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 10 miles S. from Belfast, and 7 N. from Camden. This township has a good soil for grass, grain, and potatoes. The town is well located for any branch of navigation.

Duck Trap is an excellent harbor, and a busy place in the coasting trade.

Litchfield.

An excellent township of land, pleasantly situated 10 miles S. W. from Gardiner, and the source of some of the Cobbesseconte waters. Litchfield was formerly a part of Lincoln county. It is bounded E. by Richmond.

Livermore,

An excellent township of land, on both sides of the Androscoggin river. There are three pleasant villages in this town, fine falls on the river, saw mills and other manufactures. It is bounded on the N. by Canton, E. by Fayette and Readfield, S. by Turner, and W. by Hartford.

Lubec.

Lubec comprises a township of good land, lying at the north-easterly corner of the state, and contains a point of land extending easterly on which West Quoddy Head light-house is situated, at the western entrance into Passamaquoddy bay. This place possesses an admirable harbor for vessels of any draught of water; it is easy of access, and never obstructed by ice. There are also within the town a number of bays, coves, and several islands. Grand Menan stretches off the mouth of the harbor on the E. 5 or 6 miles distant, and Campo Bello, another English island, lies very near, and protects the harbor on the north. This town was taken from Eastport in 1811, and contained 380 inhabitants. Population, 1820, 1430.

Lubec, in common with Eastport, enjoys a very extensive trade with the bay of Fundy and the great waters of Passamaquoddy bay. The village, or principal place of business, is beautifully located on a point of land jutting out into the harbor; it makes a fine appearance, commands an active trade, and is flourishing in its navigation and fishery. It lies 3 miles S. from Eastport, and 31 S. E. from Calais, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river.

Machias,

County town of Washington county. This was a famous lodgement of the Indians. First settled, 1762. It was incorporated in 1784, and was the first corporate town between Penobscot and St. Croix rivers. It formerly comprised Mechisses. The village is situated on the east side of the west branch, and near the mouth of Middle river. It contains the county buildings, numerous saw mills,

and has an extensive trade, particularly in lumber. This is a pleasant and interesting town. It is bounded on the E. by Whiting and Cutler. N. lat. 44° 3'. W. lon. 67° 22'.

Machias Port

Is the southern part of Old Machias, and extends northward to the union of the branches of Machias river. It has a great number of mills, and is very extensively engaged in the lumber trade. It is a port of entry:—it has an excellent harbor, and considerable navigation in the coasting and fishing business. In this part of Old Machias the Plymouth Colony established a trading house in 1630. It was subsequently occupied by the French for several years. Machias Port lies 200 miles N. E. from Portland, and 30 S. W. from Eastport.

Madawaska.

This town comprises the territory marked F. and K. on Greenleaf's map. It is bounded E. by the British province of New Brunswick, N. near the passage of St. John, across the line of the state, and W. and S. by a vast and fertile territory between the Aroostook and St. John rivers; at present it is but thinly inhabited. This town was the place where the land agents of Maine were taken, by order of the British government, and imprisoned at Fredericton, N. B. It lies about 130 miles N. W. from Fredericton, N. B., and, by the treaty of 1842, at the N. E. corner of the United States.

Minot.

Minot is a large and excellent township of land, with three very pleasant villages. The Androscoggin passes its eastern border, and Little Androscoggin separates it from Poland, on the S. This is one of the most flourishing towns in the state. Although agriculture is the chief business of the people of Minot, yet its water-power is so valuable, that manufactures of various kinds are springing up with promising success. Minot is connected with Lewiston, across the Androscoggin, by a bridge. It lies 35 miles N. from Portland.

Monmouth.

This is a fine township, and beautifully watered by some of the sources of the Cobbessseconte. The village is very pleasant, and is the seat of a flourishing academy. It is bounded N. by Winthrop, E. by Gardiner, S. by Wales, and W. by Leeds. There are in Monmouth a number of saw mills, an oil mill, and other manufactures.

Montville.

This is a beautiful and flourishing town, watered by some of the head branches of Sheepscot river. It is bounded N. by Knox, E. by Belmont and Searsmont, S. by Liberty, and W. by Palermo.

Mount Desert.

This town comprised the whole island of the same name, lying between Frenchman's bay and the waters of Bluehill bay, and Union river, until 1795, when the north part was set off, and called Eden.

This town has an extensive coast, and a number of excellent harbors. The people of Mount Desert own considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade; and the shore fishery is a lucrative branch of business. The soil of the town is good, and abundantly able to supply the inhabitants with bread stuffs. In 1837, the ocean towns of Mount Desert and Eden produced 674 bushels of good wheat. We mention this fact, to show that there must be something, other than sea air, which causes that valuable grain to blight on the coast of New England.

New Gloucester.

This is a pleasant and flourishing town, 23 miles N. from Portland. It is bounded on the N. by Poland and Danville, E. by Durham, and S. by Gray, and W. by Raymond. It is well watered by Royal's river, on which are mills of various kinds. The soil of the town is very fertile, containing large tracts of intervale. The first settlers were compelled to build a block house for their protection against the Indians. In this building the people attended public worship for a number of years. This town has an abundant water-power, a school fund of \$4000, and a society of about 150 of those neat and industrious people, "whose faith is one, and whose practice is one." See *Hayward's "Book of Religions."*

New Sharon.

This town is watered on the N. W. side by Sandy river, and is bounded N. by Industry, E. by Mercer, S. by Vienna, and W. by Farmington. The soil is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes.

Nobleborough

Lies on the east side of the upper waters of Damariscotta river. It is a place of considerable trade. Many ships are built here, and a large number of vessels is employed in the coasting trade. The soil of the town is generally good, and

considerable attention is paid by the inhabitants to agricultural pursuits. It is bounded W. by Newcastle, and E. by Waldoboro'.

Norridgewock,

Chief town of Somerset co. This town is situated on both sides of the Kennebec river. Its surface is diversified with hills of a moderate elevation, the soil various, but generally good and well cultivated. This town was formerly the site of the celebrated tribe of Norridgewock Indians. Their village was situated at the foot of Norridgewock falls, in the north-west part of the town, and the border of Madison. The tribe had a church, the bell of which was dug up a few years since, and placed in the cabinet at Bowdoin college. The tribe was destroyed by a party of 163 men, sent out from Massachusetts for that purpose, commanded by Capt. Moulton, on the afternoon of August 23, 1724. Among the killed was the noted Jesuit missionary, Ralle. A monument was erected the 23d of August, 1833, by Bishop Fenwick, to his memory. It is a plain granite pyramidal shaft, standing on a square base of the same material, having the following inscription:—

“SEBASTIANUS RALLES, natione Gallus, e Societate Jesu missionus, per aliquot annos Illinois et Huronibus primum evangelans, deinde per 34 annos Abenaquis, fide et charitate Christi verus apostolus, periculis armorum intentus, se pro suis oribus mori paratum sapius testificans, inter arma et caedes ac Pagi Nunarantsouik Norridgewock, et ecclesie sue rminus, hic in ipso loco cecidit tandem optimus pastor, die 23 Augusti, A. D. 1724. Ipsi et filiis in Christo defunctis, Monumentum hoc posuit Benedictus Fenwick, Episcopus Bostoniensis, dedicavitque 23 Augusti, A. D. 1833. A. M. D. G.”

Norridgewock village is situated on the north side of the river, directly in the bend, 5 miles W. of Skowhegan falls. It is one of the most pleasant and delightful villages, especially in the summer, in the state. The main street is lined with ornamental trees, some of them venerable for age and magnitude, extending their long arms quite across the street, forming a beautiful avenue from east to west. On the south side of the river, connected by a bridge, is a pleasant and rapidly increasing village.

The public buildings consist of a church and court-house, on the north side of the river; and on the south, a female academy, and a free church at “Oak Hill,” about 5 miles from the village.

This section of country is remarkable for its luxuriant growth of the white pine. A few years since, one of these trees was

cut for a canoe. Its length was 154 feet, and it measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter.

Norway.

This is a fine township, watered by several beautiful ponds and streams. One of the ponds is large, very handsome, and discharges its waters into Little Androscoggin river. Norway is bounded N. by Greenwood, E. by Paris, S. by Harrison, and W. by Waterford.

North Yarmouth.

This is a pleasant town on Casco bay, 10 miles N. from Portland. The town was first settled in 1640. In 1687, it was attacked by the Indians, and deserted by the whites, and was not resettled by them until 1725. It was incorporated in 1713. About 4000 tons of navigation are owned here, employed in the transportation of lumber and the fishery. There is a fine stream of water in the town, on which are paper and saw mills, and other manufactories. The academy in North Yarmouth is well founded, and is in a flourishing condition.

Orono.

This town lies on the west side of Penobscot river, and is watered by Dead stream and a large part of Pushaw lake. The soil of the town is good, and borders on the Great Falls in Penobscot river, and contains between 40 and 50 saw mills, which manufacture a vast amount of lumber annually for the Bangor market. Orono is pleasant and uncommonly flourishing.

A railroad between Bangor and the village of Stillwater in Orono, and Oldtown, was opened for travel in 1836. It is 12 miles in length, and cost \$350,000. The Penobscot river at Oldtown, above the falls, is 40 feet higher than at Bangor. The village of Stillwater is four miles below Oldtown.

Above the falls, on the river, and about a mile above Oldtown, near the mouth of Dead stream, on Oldtown Island, is the *Indian Settlement*. This settlement is very pleasantly located, and secure from approach except by boats or canoes. It contains a number of framed houses, and a neat chapel with a bell.

In 1837, John Neptune, the lieutenant-governor, and other officers of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, finished taking by families a very particular census of all who belong to the tribe, for the purpose of a just and equal distribution of the annuities and other moneys paid to them. It was found that the families in all were 95—the list exhibiting the head of each family by name, and the number of indi-

viduals each one contains, annexed thereto. The whole number of souls in the tribe was 362. Their officers are, a governor, lieutenant-governor, a colonel, four captains, one 'squire, and one deacon. In religion they are Catholics. Several of them can read, and a few can write, though in a poor hand.

The whole tribe is divided in politics, and on some occasions party spirit rages with almost as much warmth as among the pale faces, though generally better tempered. No affair of *honor*, or rather of *murder*, has ever been known to disgrace these savages.

The tribe own, collectively, all the islands in the Penobscot river, beginning with that of Oldtown, where their village is, and including all up as far as the forks, several miles above the Mattawamkeag, many of which are exceedingly pleasant and fertile.

The Indians are not poor, having sold some of their lands to advantage. To such a remnant, however, is this tribe reduced—a tribe anciently and formerly called the Tarratines, who could bring into the field more than 2000 warriors, and who claimed the lands on both sides of the Penobscot river from its sources to its mouth.

Paris, '

Chief town, Oxford county. Paris is well watered and supplied with mill privileges by Little Androscoggin river, on which are several mills in the town. The soil is excellent, although in some parts uneven and mountainous. The principal village is well built, pleasantly located, and the seat of considerable business. Paris lies 40 miles N. by W. from Portland.

Parsonsfield

Lies at the N. W. corner of the county, and is bounded W. by the state of New Hampshire, and N. by Ossipee river. It is 36 miles W. by N. from Portland, and has Newfield on its S. It was first settled, 1774. The surface of the town is rough and hilly; but the soil, though hard, is productive of good crops of hay and grain.

There are many thrifty farmers in this town, and good specimens of iron ore, zinc, and crystallized quartz are found here. In this place is an incorporated seminary for the education of males and females. The institution is under the direction of the Free-Will Baptists, and is in a flourishing condition.

Phippsburg.

This is a maritime town at the mouth of Kennebec river, on the west side. It

consists of a peninsula of land of about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in width, lying between Kennebec river, on the E., and New Meadows, or Stevens' river, on the west, and extending from Small Point, the eastern boundary of Casco bay, to the town of Bath on the north. It contains a U. S. fort, and Sequin and Pond islands, on which are light-houses.

Phippsburg was taken from the ancient town of Bristol, in 1816, and named in honor of Gov. Phips, who was born in Bristol.

Gov. Phips lived in the wilderness of Maine till he was eighteen years of age, and was then an apprentice to a ship-carpenter four years. He went to Boston, and learned to read and write. He chose to seek his fortune on the sea, and had the good luck to discover the wreck of a very valuable Spanish vessel on the coast of Hispaniola, and by the aid of the British government succeeded in fishing up plate, pearls and jewels, amounting in value to £300,000 sterling, with which he sailed to England in 1687. He obtained by his enterprise £16,000, and the honor of knighthood. He returned to Boston in 1690, and commanded the expedition against Port Royal, which place he captured. When the new charter of Massachusetts was obtained, he was appointed the first governor under it. He arrived at Boston, as governor, in 1692. In 1694, in a dispute with the collector of the port, Sir William so far forgot his dignity as to descend to blows. He was removed from office, and returned to England. He received assurance of being restored; but before that event happened he died, in 1695, aged 44.

Phippsburg has considerable trade and navigation. Ship building is pursued, and fishing is a source of profit. There is no better site for fishing establishments on the coast. It is a very pleasant town, and an agreeable location to court the sea breezes in summer.

Pittston.

Pittston is a pleasant town on the east side of Kennebec river, opposite to Gardiner. It is a flourishing town, of good soil, and has several ponds and mill streams, and a considerable business in the lumber trade. It is bounded E. by Whitefield, and S. by Dresden.

Poland.

Poland is situated on Little Androscoggin river, 6 miles above Lewiston falls. It is 26 miles N. from Portland. This is an excellent farming town, with good mill privileges, several ponds, and a pleasant village.

A family consisting of about 70 of that curious people denominated "Shakers," reside in Poland. They possess about 600 acres of choice land. They are attached to the society at New Gloucester, about a mile distant. Their village is on a beautiful eminence. To say that their village is neat and handsome, and that their lands and gardens are well improved, would be superfluous.

Portland,

Chief town, Cumberland co. This beautiful city lies upon a peninsula, at the western extremity of Casco bay, in N. lat. 43° 39' 26'', W. lon. 70° 20' 30''. Its length is 3 miles from east to west, and the average width is three quarters of a mile; containing about two thousand two hundred acres of land. The settlement of this neck of land was commenced as early as 1632, by two individuals from England, George Cleaves and Richard Tucker, who purchased the whole tract in 1637, of Gorges, the proprietor. For the first forty years the settlement made but little progress, and it was entirely destroyed in the Indian war of 1675. In 1680, it was revived under more favorable auspices, the government of Massachusetts having some years previous to that time extended her sovereignty over this part of Maine. It had scarcely begun to gather the fruits of prosperity, before it was again doomed to a second entire overthrow in 1690, by the remorseless enemy, who spared neither dwellings nor their inhabitants.

The territory lay waste after this, until about 1715, when a new attempt was made, and the foundations of the present city were laid. The inhabitants, in the early period of the settlement, suffered much from the privations which awaited them in this their remote wilderness. The Indians were still hanging about them in an unquiet state, and occasionally visiting them with rapine and blood.

After supplying the first necessities of their condition, the people turned their attention to the lumber business, the materials and the facilities of which, were abundant about them. In about 20 years from the resettlement, it became the principal port on the coast from which the English navy was supplied with masts and spars. They were transported in large ships owned abroad. Manufactured lumber was sent to the West Indies and to the colonies on the continent.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, there were owned in Portland 2555 tons of shipping. The population was about 1200, occupying two hundred and thirty houses: there were two religious societies, one congregational, the other

episcopalian, and the place was marked by enterprise and prosperity. But it was destined a third time to be prostrated by the ravages of war. In 1775 it was bombarded by a British fleet, by which catastrophe 136 of the principal houses were destroyed, together with a new court house, the episcopal church, and the town house, to the loss of the inhabitants of over £54,000.

From the close of the revolutionary war, to the year 1807, the growth of the town was almost unexampled. The amount of tonnage, which in 1789 was but 5000 tons, had increased in 1807 to 39,000, and the amount received for duties had advanced from \$8000 to \$346,000. During the restrictions and war, the town suffered severely. It had been sustained principally by foreign commerce, which those disastrous times wholly prostrated. After the peace of 1815, the old channels of trade were revisited, and new ones opened with still increasing success. Portland probably enjoys a larger commerce with the West Indies, than any other port in the Union. In 1830, the quantity of shipping was 43,071 tons; in 1832, there were owned in this port 412 vessels, employing 2700 seamen; in 1834, the tonnage of vessels belonging to the port was 51,433 tons, and in 1837, 53,081 tons. There arrived in one year 484 vessels, exclusive of coastwise arrivals from ports north of Cape Cod, of which 163 were from foreign ports, and 321 were coastwise. By our statistical tables it will be seen that the district of Portland contains a large amount of tonnage, most of which is owned in this city.

The population of Portland has advanced rapidly; in 1790 it was 2240; 1800, 3704; 1810, 7169, and in 1820, 8521, exclusive of foreigners.

Portland was connected with Falmouth until 1786, and commonly went by the name of Falmouth Neck. In that year it was incorporated and received its present name. In 1832, a charter for a city was obtained, and a government, consisting of a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-one common council-men, was duly organized under it in April of the same year.

There are in the city 16 houses of public worship, many of which are very elegant. There are also in the city a beautiful court house, a spacious city hall, and a granite exchange of great cost and elegance. An atheneum was founded here in 1826, embracing a large reading room and library; the library at this time contains between 4000 and 5000 volumes of well-selected books.

The public press is as flourishing in Portland as in other parts of the United States, embracing all the subjects of pol-

itics, literature, agriculture, religion and morals.

Portland is 537 miles from Washington.

It is pleasantly situated between Fore or Casco river, and Back cove. The location is calculated to exhibit the city very favorably on approaching it from the sea, as the buildings rise between two hills in the form of an amphitheatre. On the site of old fort Sumner is an observatory about 70 feet in height, commanding a delightful view of the city, the harbor, the islands in Casco bay; and extending north-west to the elevated peaks of the White mountains.

The access to Portland by sea is easy, its harbor spacious and safe, and rarely obstructed by ice. It has a water communication with the country to a distance of nearly fifty miles, by the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, which was finished in 1830; and it is the nearest sea-board market for the rich and beautiful country on the upper waters of Connecticut river, through the Franconia and White mountain passes; and with the White mountains over a level road to Lancaster, N.H.

A railroad from Boston reaches this place, and railroads from Portland to the upper waters of the Connecticut and to Bangor are in contemplation.

There are numerous resources in the interior not yet brought into activity, which will give to this place continually increasing importance, and reward the exertions of its intelligent and enterprising inhabitants.

Prospect.

This is a beautiful town, of good soil, on the west side of Penobscot river. It is bounded on the S. by Belfast bay, on the W. by Swanville, and on the N. by Frankfort. Prospect is very flourishing in its trade, ship building and agricultural pursuits.

Raymond.

Raymond is watered by Crooked river, and several ponds. This is a good farming town, with two villages, and some trade. The inhabitants are principally devoted to agricultural pursuits. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. from Portland. It is bounded on the W. by Naples, and contains some of the sources of Sebago lake on its S.

Readfield.

This is an excellent township of land, and finely watered by ponds and small streams. The people are generally industrious farmers, who find the cultivation of the earth the best source of independence. Readfield is a very pleasant

town, and its vicinity to the Kennebec gives it many advantages. It is bounded N. by Mt. Vernon and Belgrade, E. by Augusta, S. by Winthrop, and W. by Fayette.

Saco.

Saco is situated on the east side of the river of that name. It lies in N. lat. 43° 31', W. lon. 70° 26'. It is 14 miles S. W. from Portland, and 29 N. E. from York.

Saco is a port of entry, a place of some ship building, and commands a flourishing trade.

Saco enjoys the rare privilege of possessing a great hydraulic power united with navigable accommodations. The Saco river terminates its fantastic course at this place by leaping, within a short distance, 42 feet, and mingling with the ocean. This water-power is very valuable, and cannot fail of becoming the site of large manufacturing operations.

From the mouth of the river a fine beach extends to the east about 5 miles, called Old Orchard beach. This name arose from a growth of apple-trees formerly near the beach, planted at a very early period; some of them remained as late as 1770. Another beach of less extent, but not inferior in other respects, is found at the Pool, connecting Fletcher's Neck with the main, and forming the south shore of that peninsula. Its distance from the Falls is about 9 miles.

The small streams by which different parts of Saco are watered, generally derive their origin from an immense bog, commonly called the Heath, and flow into the river and sea. On one of these, Foxwell's brook, there is a fine waterfall, with a descent of about 60 feet, surrounded by scenery of a wild and striking character.

The lumber trade has long been the principal branch of business on Saco river. In early times, the mills were supplied with logs from the forests in the vicinity of the Falls: in the former part of the last century, they were procured at the distance of a few miles above the mills. In the winter of 1772, it is said, a few persons for the first time ascended the river as far as Fryeburg, in quest of timber, and finding an abundance, turned the attention of millmen to that region for their future supplies. After the war, the number of mills was increased. Before the year 1800, 17 saws were in operation about the Falls. There were others on the small streams in different parts of Saco and Biddeford. The quantity of boards sawed per day (24 hours) has been estimated at 50,000 feet.

There is considerable navigation owned at Saco, employed in foreign and domestic commerce and the fishery.

There are in Saco large cotton mills, a rolling mill, a nail factory, and numerous saw mills; but a great portion of the water-power remains unimproved.

The village of Saco contains many handsome buildings, and the scenery around it is romantic and beautiful.

Saco and Biddeford were formerly united. The former was first settled in 1631, the latter in 1630.

We make a few extracts from Mr. Folsom's valuable history of those towns, as they contain some interesting information in relation to the first settlement of this part of New England.

"The unfortunate termination of Sir Walter Raleigh's attempts to colonize Virginia during the reign of queen Elizabeth, had effectually checked the spirit of enterprise in England in relation to the settlement of America. The discoveries of Gosnold and Pring, and the shortness of their voyages, now caused the subject to be revived, and to excite more general interest than had before existed. On the petition of a number of gentlemen, a charter was granted by king James in the year 1606, dividing the country into two districts, called North and South Virginia, and authorizing the establishment of separate colonies in each district by two distinct companies. A right of property in the land, 50 miles on each side of their first plantations, and extending 100 miles into the interior, was granted by this patent. The first or southern colony was allowed to settle any part of the country within the degrees of 31 and 41 north latitude; the second, consisting chiefly of persons resident at Plymouth and other towns in the west of England, and thence denominated the Plymouth Company, were allowed to choose a place of settlement between 33 and 45 degrees north latitude. As a considerable portion of the territory thus allotted was common to the two districts, a provision was added, that the colony last planted should not approach within one hundred miles of that already established.

"The next year, colonies were sent out by the two companies. One was fixed at Jamestown, of which Gosnold 'was the prime mover,' and Capt. Smith an active member; the other was established at Sagadahock, or the mouth of the Kennebec, led by Captains George Popham, brother to the chief justice, and Raleigh Gilbert. This colony consisted of 108 men;—whether accompanied by their families, we are not informed. They arrived on the coast near the island of Monhegan, a few leagues east of the Kennebec, in the month of August, and soon after entered the mouth of that river, where, on the eastern side, on an island

now forming a part of Georgetown, they commenced preparations for a permanent settlement without delay. Monhegan was agreed upon as a place of rendezvous for the ships before leaving England, and although we are not directly told that the destination of the colony was determined before their arrival, there is no doubt of the fact. The great patron of the enterprise, chief justice Popham, obtained an accurate survey of the coast the year before, and doubtless selected the mouth of that 'fair and navigable river,' as the Kennebec is styled by Smith, as a favorable location for the seat of the colony.

"The lateness of the season scarcely allowed the colonists time to erect a fort and the necessary places of shelter before the approach of winter, which proved excessively rigorous. More than half their number returned with the ships to England in December, in consequence of the severity of the cold and the scantiness of their supplies. Soon after, those who had remained had the misfortune to lose the greater part of their buildings and stores by fire. Capt. Popham died in the course of the winter, and an arrival in the spring brought news of the death of the chief justice. Raleigh Gilbert, who succeeded Popham as president of the colony, was under the necessity of returning to England on account of the decease of his brother, of which intelligence was received by another arrival, and the colonists, discouraged by so many adverse circumstances, resolved to abandon the country and return with him. Thus in less than one year from the time the settlement was commenced, the northern colony was broken up; the country was denounced as uninhabitable, and no further attempts were made for many years to promote its settlement by the company to whom it was assigned by the patent of king James.

"Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a conspicuous member of the Plymouth Company, alone remained undiscouraged. The attention of this gentleman appears to have been first turned to this part of America in the year 1605, when Capt. Weymouth arrived in the harbor of Plymouth where he resided, on his return from a voyage for the discovery of the north-west passage. Falling short of his course, Weymouth had accidentally discovered the river Penobscot, from whence he carried to England five of the natives, 'three of whom,' says Gorges, 'I seized upon; they were all of one nation, but of several parts and several families. This accident must be acknowledged the means under God of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations.' He retained these Indians in his family three years, and obtained from them much information respecting

their native shores: they were afterwards sent back. Gorges henceforth took a deep interest in schemes for the settlement of North Virginia, and was rather chagrined than discouraged by the return of the Sagadahock colonists, and the unfavorable reports which they spread concerning the country. 'He had too much experience in the world,' he said, 'to be frightened with such a blast, as knowing many great kingdoms and large territories more northerly seated and by many degrees colder, were plentifully inhabited, and divers of them stored with no better commodities than these afforded, if like industry, art and labor be used.' Unable, however, to persuade the company to undertake the planting of a second colony, Gorges engaged in private enterprises to this coast, which began to be much resorted to by English ships for purposes of trade with the natives, and of fishing. In the year 1616, he sent hither a party commanded by Richard Vines, for the express object of exploring the country with a view to form a settlement. He contracted with them to remain during the winter, with the hope of removing the prejudice excited by the Sagadahock colonists against the character of the climate.

"They arrived during the prevalence of a destructive disease among the natives, which spread throughout New England, commencing its ravages in the west. This pestilence is noticed by all the writers on the early history of New England, with some difference of opinion as to the precise year of its occurrence. A late and highly respectable writer supposes it to have prevailed in different places at different times, but a few years previous to the arrival of the Plymouth pilgrims. It was regarded by those pious colonists as a special interposition of divine providence in their favor, so great was the havoc it made among the tribes in that quarter. 'Thus,' says old Morton, 'God made way for his people by removing the heathen and planting them in the land.'

"Mr. Vines and his companions penetrated into the interior, visiting the Indians in their villages and wigwags, who received them with great kindness and hospitality. Besides the ravages of sickness, they were at this time thrown into confusion by the death of the Bashaba or chief sachem, whom the Tarratines, living east of the Penobscot, had attacked by surprise and destroyed with his family the preceding year. Great dissensions had immediately followed among the different tribes, who were engaged in a destructive war with each other when the pestilence made its appearance. In the midst of these evils, the Englishmen passed with safety among them, and

slept in their cabins without suffering from the contagion. They were in particular welcomed by the savages whom they had seen in the family of Gorges at Plymouth, and now met in their native homes. Having visited different parts of the coast, this little party prepared to establish themselves for the winter. The spot which they selected for their abode, we have reason to suppose, was at the mouth of Saco river, on the western side, near the capacious and sheltered basin, now called the Pool, but in early times known as Winter Harbor.

"Vines performed several voyages to our coast in the service of Gorges, and it is probable made Winter Harbor his principal resort. While he was occupied in exploring the country and trading with the natives, his men were engaged in fishing. How long he pursued this course, we are not informed, nor do we find him mentioned again until several years after his early residence at Winter Harbor.

"The employments of the colonists were chiefly agriculture, fishing, and trade with the natives. Most of them combined these pursuits, and were styled husbandmen or planters.

"The husbandmen took up tracts of 100 acres, of which they received leases on nominal or small rents, from Mr. Vines. Some of these are now on record. An estate that had been in the possession of Thomas Cole, including 'a mansion or dwelling-house,' was leased by Mr. Vines to John West for the term of 1000 years, for the annual rent of two shillings and one capon, a previous consideration having been paid by West. The lease, which is partly in the Latin language, was executed 1635. Another deed from Vines requires the lessee to yield and pay an acknowledgment and rent-charge of 5s., two days' work, and one fat goose yearly. In this manner were all the planters rendered tenants to the proprietor, none of them holding their estates in fee simple."

Fishing was the most common occupation, as it was both easy and profitable to barter the products of this business for corn from Virginia, and other stores from England. The trade with the planters of Massachusetts soon became considerable. In 1636, Mr. Vines had a consignment of bread and beef from that quarter. Jocelyn remarks that "Winter Harbor is a noted place for fishers." He describes the mode of pursuing this business in the following manner: "The fishermen take yearly on the coast many hundred quintals of cod, hake, haddock, pollock, &c. and dry them at their stages, making three voyages in a year. They make merchantable and refuse fish, which they sell to Massachusetts merchants; the first

for 32 reals (\$4) per quintal; the refuse for 9 and 10 shillings, (\$2, and 2-25). The merchant sends the first to Lisbon, Bilboa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulon, and other cities of France; to Canaries, pipe-staves and clapboards; the refuse fish to the West Indies for the negroes. To every shallop belong four fishermen, a master or steersman, a midshipman, and a shore man, who takes care of the fish, and dries it upon hurdles pitched upon stakes breast high, and tends their cookery. They often get in one voyage 8 or 9 barrels a share per man. The merchant buys of the planters beef, pork, peas, wheat, Indian corn, and sells it to the fishermen.

"The expense of each planter to provision himself was quite small, if we may judge from an estimate furnished by Mr. Jocelyn for the information of proposed emigrants. A similar estimate had been previously made by Capt. Smith with reference to Virginia. Victuals to last one man a year; 8 bushels of meal, £2: two bushels of peas, 6 shillings: two bushels of oatmeal, 9 shillings; one gallon of aqua vitæ, (brandy,) 2s. 6d.; one gallon of oil, 3s. 6d.; two gallons of vinegar, 2 s.;" total, £3 3s., equal to \$14.

"A considerable traffic was carried on with the natives by many of the planters, some of them visiting remote parts of the coast, or travelling into the interior for this purpose. English and French goods were bartered for valuable furs, particularly beaver."

St. Albans

Is bounded N. by Ripley, E. by Corinna, S. by Palmyra, and W. by Hartland and Harmony. This is a valuable township of land, and its agricultural products are large and increasing. It contains a large and beautiful pond; the outlet of which forms a good mill stream, a branch of Sebasticook river. There are two pleasant villages in the town, and its increase of inhabitants in 10 years is a sure indication of its healthful and prosperous state.

St. George.

This township is nearly surrounded by water. It is bounded northerly by a neck of land adjoining Thomaston, E. by the western waters of Penobscot bay, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the waters of Muscongus bay and St. George river. This town possesses, in an eminent degree, every navigable facility. It is a place of considerable ship building, and the people are engaged in the lumber trade, coasting and fishing. There is a number of islands on the coast of this town: a cluster of islands called St.

George's, is the most considerable. They lie off the town S. by W. about 5 miles.

St. George river is a valuable stream, both on account of its hydraulic power and navigable accommodations. It receives its most distant waters from ponds in Montville, Scarsmont and Belmont in the county of Waldo, and, in a southerly course, passes to Union, where it receives the waters of several ponds, and meets the tide at Warren. The length of this river is about 40 miles: it is navigable to Warren, 15 miles from the sea.

Sanford.

Sanford is watered by Mousum river; it has a good water-power, and an establishment for the manufacture and printing of cotton goods. It is 35 miles W. S. W. from Portland, and is bounded S. W. by Alfred.

Scarborough

Lies between Saco and Portland. A part of this large town, called Black Point, lying upon the sea, was granted by the council of Plymouth to Thomas Cammock, in 1631; this was soon after settled, and became of considerable importance on the coast in the fisheries and trade. The land is held under that ancient grant at the present day. Another settlement was early made by a family of Algers, from England, near the centre of the town, and called Duastan corner, which name it still bears. This was wholly destroyed in the Indian war of 1675. It was, however, revived by a descendant in the female line, through whom that race is still perpetuated.

Scarborough is principally an agricultural town, for which purpose it furnishes some rich soil, and has a large quantity of salt marsh. Ship building, however, continues to be pursued here, although not to the extent it formerly was. Nousuck river passes through the whole length of the town. Its present name was given to it in 1658, when it submitted to the government of Massachusetts; previously the eastern side of the river and Marsh was called Black Point, and the western Blue Point, names which are still in familiar use.

This town has the honor of being the birth-place of the distinguished statesman Rufus King, and his half brother, WILLIAM KING, the first governor of Maine.

Sebec.

Sebec is a township of good soil, and is well watered by Sebec pond and its outlet, Sebec river, which empties into the

Piscataquis, on the north side, in the town of Milo. Its distance from Portland is 141 miles N. E. It is bounded N. by Williamsburg and Barnard, E. by Milo, S. by Atkinson, and W. by Foxcroft.

Sebec pond lies in the towns of Sebec, Foxcroft and Bowerbank: it is about 10 miles long, and about a mile average breadth. Its outlet is a good mill stream of about 10 miles in length. This pond is within a few miles of the centre of the state. The country around these waters is fertile and heavily timbered, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful.

Sedgwick.

Sedgwick lies on the west side of Bluehill bay, has good harbors, and enjoys great privileges for navigation. A number of vessels is owned here, employed in the coasting trade and fishery, and ship building is an important branch of business. The soil of the town is not so productive as that more distant from the sea; still it is abundantly able to supply its own people with bread stuffs and all the varieties of fruits and vegetables common to a New England climate.

This town was named in honor of THEODORE SEDGWICK, an eminent statesman and jurist, a senator to Congress, and for many years a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He died at Boston in 1813, aged 66, highly valued by his friends and country.

Sidney.

This is a very pleasantly situated town on the west side of Kennebec river, and watered by a large and beautiful pond lying in this town and Belgrade. It is bounded N. by Waterville, and S. by Augusta.

Skowhegan.

This town was formerly called Milburn: it took the Indian name of the place in 1836. It is situated on the north side of Kennebec river, at Skowhegan Falls. The river runs here in an eastern direction. The local situation of Skowhegan, its admirable water-power, and the fertility of the adjacent country, united with the enterprise of its inhabitants, have rendered the place, but recently a wilderness, one of the best cultivated townships in the state, the site of a great number of mills, and a mart of an extensive trade. There is much delightful scenery about Skowhegan: the village is neatly built, and its beauty is much enhanced by the whiteness of the houses contrasted with the blue and green of the river and its banks. Between Skowhegan and Bloomfield is a small island in the

river. Across this island are noble bridges uniting the towns. Skowhegan is bounded on the N. by Cornville, E. by Canaan, S. (on the river) by Bloomfield, and W. by Norridgewock.

South Berwick

Is situated on the N. E. side of Salmon Falls river, opposite to Somersworth, N.H. and 10 miles W. N. W. from York. The limits of the town have recently been increased by the addition of a portion of the territory of York. The Great Falls on the river at this place afford an hydraulic power of great magnitude and value. Manufacturing operations commenced here many years ago, and have been gradually increasing; but in 1837, the "Great Works Manufacturing Company" was incorporated. This company has a large capital, and has made arrangements for manufacturing on an extensive scale. When it is considered that this place is located on navigable waters, only about a dozen miles from the excellent harbor of Portsmouth by water, and a railroad passing through it, these operations promise a favorable result, both to individual enterprise and the public.

The village of South Berwick is pleasantly situated; it is a place of considerable trade, and in the vicinity of some of the most delightful scenery in our country.

Standish.

Standish is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Sebago lake, and S. W. by Saco river. It lies 16 miles N. W. from Portland. This is a good farming town, with two pleasant villages. It has Buxton on its south, and Gorham on its N. E.

Thomaston.

This is a very flourishing maritime town, situated between the western entrance of Penobscot bay and St. George river, and comprises the celebrated peninsula of *Owl's Head*. This noted place on our eastern waters is a point of land attached to the town of Thomaston, running out three or four miles into Penobscot bay, opposite to the island town of Vinalhaven. Owl's Head forms the western entrance into the mouth of Penobscot river, and has a light house to guide the wary mariner on his way. A break-water is about being erected, which will render the harbor at this place one of the most commodious, as it is one of the most important, on the coast. An almost countless number of vessels pass this place annually. Frequently 500 pass in a day. From March 15th to June 15th, 1835, 5019 sail were seen to pass in the

day time. Owl's Head is not only a stopping place in a storm, but a resort for great numbers of people, for many miles around, to take passages on board of steamers and other vessels. It is a delightful place in summer, and has justly acquired a reputation for possessing all the various enjoyments which induce thousands to visit the sea coast at other places. It lies 4 miles E. from Thomaston, 55 S. from Bangor, 40 S. E. from Augusta, and 79 E. N. E. from Portland.

Population of Thomaston, in 1820, 2651.

Thomaston is a place of considerable maritime commerce and ship building; but the most important business of its people is the quarrying and burning of lime, from inexhaustible ledges of limestone within its limits. There are annually made at this place no less than 350,000 casks of lime, of a very superior quality.

This manufacture, united with those of granite and marble, gives constant employment to a large number of men and vessels.

Thomaston is a beautiful Atlantic town, and commands a great variety of marine scenery.—See *Public Buildings*.

Topsham,

One of the shire towns of Lincoln co. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of Androscoggin river, opposite to Brunswick. This is a good farming town, and, in common with Brunswick, enjoys a great hydraulic power, and accommodations for ship building and navigation. It is a place of considerable trade, and much lumber is annually shipped. It is bounded on the N. by Bowdoinham.

Turner.

A tributary of the Androscoggin meets that river in this town, and finely waters it. The soil of Turner is good, and its surface pleasant. There is a number of thriving villages in the town: there is considerable trade, and some manufactures; but the business of the people is generally agricultural.

It has Livermore on its N., Leeds and Greene on its E., Minot and Auburn on its S., and Buckfield and Hebron on its W.

Vassalborough.

This is a large and flourishing town on the east side of Kennebec river, opposite to Sidney. There are several large and beautiful ponds in the town, from which issue two excellent mill streams, one a branch of the Sebasticook, the other of the Kennebec.

This is a place of considerable interior trade and business on the river. Vessels of considerable burden pass to the ocean from Vassalborough, by means of the Kennebec dam.

The valleys are very pleasant; and the surface and soil of the town varied and fertile.

Vinalhaven.

Previous to 1833, this town was attached to the county of Hancock. It is situated 12 miles S. E. from Camden, 6 E. from Owl's Head, and is formed of the *Fox Islands*, at the mouth of Penobscot bay, about fifty miles below Bangor. There are three islands of considerable size belonging to this group, besides several smaller islands on their coast. This island town possesses in an eminent degree all those advantages to be derived from a bold shore and good harbors, in the centre of an extensive maritime commerce, and of the domestic fishery. These privileges are well improved by the inhabitants of Fox Islands; they also make their soil tributary to their wants. In 1837, their crop of wheat was 1611 bushels. These islands are finely located for summer excursions, either for health or pleasure. The passages between the principal islands are delightful, and the scenery around them is of the finest description.

Waldorough.

This is a large, pleasant, and flourishing commercial town and port of entry, situated on both sides of Muscongus river, and at the head of navigation on Muscongus bay.

This town, surrounded by a fertile country, enjoying navigable accommodations, a great water-power, and peopled by an enterprising and industrious class of agriculturists, mechanics, and sailors, cannot fail of advancing in wealth and population.

The surface of the town is agreeably diversified; the soil of a quality just hard enough to promote a proper circulation of the blood of its cultivators, with air and water as pleasant, as pure, and as favorable to health and longevity, as those of any prairie of which we have any account, west of the Alleghany mountains. It is true that these people have to encounter the dangers of the seas, in the navigation of their numerous vessels engaged in foreign and domestic commerce; the accidents attending on launching their neat ships, brigs, and schooners, and in preparing various kinds of lumber for their cargoes; and that they sometimes get drowned in crossing their rapid streams, and break their limbs by riding

too fast on their wintry snows; yet they are perfectly satisfied with their location and condition, and have no hankering for the balmy breezes of the south, nor thirst for the sweet waters of the west.

This town is bounded N. by Union, E. by Warren, S. by Friendship, and W. by Nobleboro'.

Warren,

One of the county towns of Lincoln county. This town is situated on both sides of St. George river, at the head of the tide waters, and is bounded N. by Union, S. by Camden and Thomaston, E. by Cushing, and W. by Waldoboro'.

The location of this town is very favorable for manufactures and navigation. The lumber business is not so large as formerly, yet considerable quantities are now sawed and shipped. Ship building is an important branch of business, and the manufacture of lime, from a superior quality of limestone, with which this section of country abounds, is carried on extensively, and is annually increasing. The village is well located and pleasant: it contains a well-conducted academy, or high school, for youth of both sexes; in which instruction in the languages and such other branches of education as are necessary to prepare them for future usefulness may be obtained.

Waterborough.

This town is watered by a large and pleasant pond, which empties into Little Ossipee river, a branch of the Saco, and by the head branches of the Mousum, a stream which meets the ocean at Kennebunk. This is a flourishing town, with a pleasant surface and good soil. It lies 21 miles W. from Portland, and is bounded S. by Alfred.

Waterville

Is situated on the west bank of the Kennebec river, opposite to Winslow, and bounded N. by Fairfield, and S. by Sidney. It contains 30 square miles, mostly of the best quality of farming land of the Kennebec region. Seven twelfths of the population is estimated to be agricultural. The principal village, of about 180 houses, is on the Kennebec, at Ticonic Falls. These falls are 18 feet in height, extending quite across the river. In the town there are 17 saw, four grist mills, carding machines, three plaster mills, two extensive tanneries, and a machine shop. One iron foundry, a branch of the celebrated Fairbanks establishment in Vermont, supplies a great portion of the interior of the state with ploughs. The public structures are 4

meeting-houses, an academy, and the Liberal Institute, a seminary founded by Universalists. This latter edifice, though small, is one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture in the state. Ticonic bridge, crossing the Kennebec, 550 feet in length, is a fine specimen of Col. Long's plan of construction. See *Education*.

From Augusta, the head of sloop navigation, goods are transported to Waterville in large flat-boats, some of which carry 40 tons. This renders the place an important depot of merchandise for an extensive country above, and of produce and manufactures brought down to be shipped for a market: great quantities of oats, shingles and other lumber, leather, potash and potatoes, are thus transported from this place. The erection of a dam at Augusta is thought to have improved the navigation, and affords facilities for making Waterville the centre of trade for the country above. A steamboat now runs between this place and the lower towns.

The village of West Waterville is on Emerson stream, a tributary of the Kennebec. Here is a remarkable cascade, the highest known in the state, and is much resorted to for its picturesque scenery. At this village are manufactories for cutting out last-blocks, which are exported in great quantities to Massachusetts, and a scythe factory of high reputation, which made 300 dozen scythes in the year 1838.

The water power at Waterville and vicinity is very great. A circle described from the Ticonic falls, before named, as a centre, with a radius of five miles, includes two falls across the whole Kennebec, at Kendall's mills, two miles above Waterville; two falls, five miles distant, on the Sebasticook, a large tributary stream; and an indefinite series of falls upon the Emerson stream, from the cascade to its confluence, besides numerous rapids, which could easily be dammed, on all these streams. It is believed that no similar circle of 10 miles diameter in New England, comprehends so large and convenient water-power. But a very small part of this power is yet occupied, and situated as Waterville is, in the centre of these manufacturing facilities, enjoying convenient boat navigation to the sea ports, with an extensive region of the best agricultural advantages in the rear, it promises to become a thrifty and populous town.

Wells.

Wells lies on the sea coast between York and Kennebunk, and is 29 miles S. W. by S. from Portland. The first set-

tlers came from Exeter, N. H., about the year 1640. A noted Indian chief, Wawwaw, lived here about 100 years ago, pretending to claim this and some adjoining towns. There is no evidence of any purchase of Indian title to the soil. The town charter from Thomas Gorges is dated Sept. 27, 1643.

There is a number of small streams or brooks running through the town in various directions, on which are one fulling, 16 saw and 10 grist mills. The principal river is near the middle of the town, and was called by the Indians *Webhannet*, but is now generally called the "Town River." A sand bar at the entrance renders the navigation somewhat difficult. Ogunquit river, in the southerly part of the town, forms a harbor for small coasting and fishing vessels.

The town contains about 35,000 acres, of which one fifth may be considered waste land, or unfit for cultivation. It contains large tracts of salt meadow. Wood for fuel is exported to Boston and other places, in considerable quantities. Some trade is carried on with the West Indies, and vessels of various sizes are built from timber in the town. This town furnished a large number of revolutionary officers.

Westbrook.

This flourishing town was taken from Falmouth in 1814. It is bounded S. by Portland, W. by Gorham, and N. by Falmouth. The Presumpscut river passing through the town from west to east, furnishes it with rich intervals and numerous valuable mill privileges. The Cumberland and Oxford canal also passes through the town. This town is noted for its working cattle, which are said to equal any in the country.

The principal place of business in Westbrook is at the pleasant village of Saccarappa, where are large operations in the manufacture of lumber, and where have recently been erected large cotton mills, containing 7090 spindles, and 247 looms. There are at this place many other important manufactures.

Stroudwater, another village, has some navigation employed in the fishery and coasting trade, and has been celebrated for the fine ships built there. In Westbrook are extensive manufactures of tin ware and combs, which are sent to all parts of the United States.

The scenery along the canal, and about the falls on the Presumpscut, is very pleasant.

Whitefield.

Sheepscoot river passes through this town, giving it fertility, beauty, and a

good water-power. It has Windsor on the N., Jefferson on the E., Alna on the S., and Pittston on the W.

Williamsburg.

In 1834 the easterly part of this town was set off and called *Barnard*. It is bounded on the S. by Sebec.

The lands in Williamsburg and Barnard are undulating, heavily wooded, with a fertile soil: they are at present but thinly settled; but in consequence of a vast body of slate for roofing houses and other purposes being found within their limits, the lands within these towns must enhance in value and increase in population. These quarries are common to both towns; they lie at an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet above Pleasant river, a branch of the Penobscot, which passes their northern and eastern borders, about two miles distant.

These quarries are inexhaustible in quantity, and are stated to be fully equal to the celebrated Welsh slate. They are situated 40 miles N. from Bangor; thus the Bangor of the new world seems likely to become as celebrated for its fine slate as the Bangor of the old.

Wilton.

This is one of the most flourishing agricultural townships in the state. It has a fertile soil, a beautiful surface, and two pleasant villages. It lies a little distance from Sandy river.

Wilton has an adequate water power for common purposes, produced by streams issuing from beautiful ponds in the town. The people are principally agriculturists, and tested their skill in that delightful pursuit, in 1837, by producing 11,071 bushels of good clean wheat. It is bounded N. by Temple, E. by Farmington, S. by Jay, and W. by Carthage.

Windham.

Windham lies on the N. E. side of Presumpscut river, which separates it from Gorham. It is 14 miles N. N. W. from Portland. This is a valuable farming town, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Branches of the Presumpscut give the town good mill privileges. There are two pleasant villages in the town, some manufactures, and several beautiful fish-ponds.

Winthrop

Is finely situated, having a fertile soil, an undulating surface, and comprising six beautiful sheets of water—the *Cobbesconic* and some of its tributaries.

The largest of these lakes or ponds is 10 miles in length, and from one to three miles in width. These waters give to Winthrop a valuable water-power, and which is partly improved by a large cotton mill, a flour mill, carding and cloth-dressing establishments, saw mills, &c. There are also in the town extensive manufactures of leather, boots and shoes.

The principal village is delightfully located, in the form of a crescent, at the union of the North lake, extending into Readfield, about six miles, with the South lake extending into Monmouth, about the same distance. This village is 10 miles W. from Augusta. The East village likewise is pleasantly situated at the northern extremity of the large lake, and is about six miles from Augusta.

Winthrop is bounded N. by Readfield, E. by Hallowell, S. by Monmouth, and W. by Wayne.

Wiscasset.

Wiscasset is a shire town and a port of entry, situated on the west side of Sheepscot river, 20 miles from the sea, 42 N. E. from Portland, and 10 N. E. from Bath.

Wiscasset contains a noble harbor for vessels of the largest class: it is easy of access, and seldom obstructed by ice. For many years previous to the commencement of the commercial restrictions in 1807, Wiscasset was one of the most active and flourishing sea ports in Maine. During the disastrous period which followed, Wiscasset suffered severely in common with all towns largely engaged in navigation.

Since the termination of the war, the town has been slowly but safely progressing in wealth and prosperity. In addition to its commerce in lumber and ship building, this place is largely and profitably engaged in the fishery, for which pursuit it is admirably located.

The village of Wiscasset is delightfully situated on rising ground, in view of the harbor. The court-house, churches, stores, and dwelling-houses are built with taste, and many of them with elegance. A more beautiful village is rarely seen.

York.

This is an ancient maritime town, on the coast between Kittery and Wells. It is

bounded W. by South Berwick. This was for many years the shire town, and the place of holding the courts and keeping the records for the whole province, until the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were set off in 1760.

York has a court-house and jail, but all the county courts have been, within a few years past, removed to Alfred. The principal harbor is York river, about six miles from Portsmouth, N. H., with water sufficient for vessels from 200 to 300 tons burden. The entrance, however, is difficult, being narrow and crooked. The other harbor is cape Neddock, about four miles N. E. of the former, navigable about a mile from the sea at full tides only; it having a sand bar at its mouth, sufficient to prevent vessels of any considerable burden passing at low water.

Cape Neddock and Bald Head are the head lands. The former is a little to the south of cape Neddock river. At the end of this cape is a small hillock called the Nubble. Boon Island lies eight miles S. E. of this point. Bald Head makes the S. W. point of Wells bay.

The settlement of this place began about the year 1630: it was then called Agamenticus, from a mountain of that name in the north part of the town. This is of considerable elevation, and a noted land mark. From its summit, there is an extensive prospect bounded by the great ranges of the New Hampshire mountains on the N. and N. W., and the Atlantic on the coast from cape Ann to cape Elizabeth.

This town was nearly destroyed by the Indians and French in 1692, who, coming on snow shoes, surprised the unwary inhabitants at early morning. This calamity was so desolating, that the few remaining inhabitants had thoughts of abandoning the place altogether; but a number remained, though suffering under severe privations from the destruction of almost every thing that could give them shelter or sustenance.

The population of the town, in 1830, was 345; but has been reduced since that time, by the annexation of a portion of its northern angle to South Berwick. Its population in 1837 was 3001.

York is situated 45 miles S. W. from Portland, and 9 miles N. by E. from Portsmouth, N. H. It is in N. lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$, and W. lon. $70^{\circ} 40'$.

NOTE.—Our plan, in this work, is to notice, as in the foregoing pages, all towns containing a population, in 1840, of 2000, and no other; believing that the *Town and Post Village Table* contains all the information in regard to smaller towns which is generally desired. In respect to Maine we have deviated from our plan, but shall adhere to it in future, except in cases worthy of particular notice.

Public Lands.

Massachusetts formerly owned large tracts of land in the territory now constituting the state of Maine. When Maine became an independent state, in 1820, by an amicable agreement these public lands became the joint property of the two states. The quantity of land thus owned, in 1820, was 11,308,000 acres. From this deduct 3,207,680 acres conveyed to the British government by the treaty of 1842, and there remain 8,100,320 acres, one moiety of which, 4,050,160 acres, became the property of Maine.

From 1820 to 1841, the state sold and granted 1,466,200 acres; for which were received in cash and bonds \$1,048,990; leaving a public domain of 2,583,960 acres, or 4037 square miles. A large portion of these lands is fertile and well located, and offers great advantages to settlers.

Since the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in 1820, these public lands, having become more known, are better appreciated, and have greatly advanced in price. In that year Massachusetts proposed to sell her moiety of these lands to Maine, and joint commissioners were appointed to appraise them. In 1821, the commissioners reported that the most valuable of the public land, lying in the towns of Lubec, Whiting, Ellsworth, and Surry, were worth from 20 to 25 cents an acre. The unlocated lands at that time were about 8,000,000 acres:—these were appraised at 4 cents an acre!

Finances of Maine.

The public funded debt of Maine, in 1842, was \$1,725,363. This debt is payable at various periods from 1843 to 1860. The interest on the debt varies from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum, and is payable annually.

The funded debt, at the close of 1835, was only \$55,000:—it has been increased by ordinary expenditures, bounty on wheat and corn, difficulties with the British government, &c.

The expenditures of Maine for the year 1842, amounted to \$307,000, including \$112,500, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt. Some of the items of expenditure were, School Fund, \$34,000, Insane Hospital, \$3,000, State Prison, \$3,360, Indian Fund, \$4,000, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, \$50,500, salaries, \$24,969, roll of accounts, \$25,800, &c.

The resources of the state, in 1842, consisted in its public lands; 210 shares of bank stock; one third part of the Massachusetts claim, so called, against the United States for services of the militia during the war of 1812 with Great Britain; a claim against the U. S. under the boundary treaty, and for the expenses of defending the state during the dispute about the state line.

These claims amount to about \$465,000. A tax is laid every year to enable the state to meet its liabilities. The tax, in 1842, amounted to \$202,133. In consequence of the general depression of business, the avails from the sales of public lands are at present limited; and from the dilatory manner in which most claims on governments are settled and paid, the state tax for 1843 is larger than usual. The receipts are estimated to amount to \$245,000. By the valuation of the state in 1841, this tax would not be half a mill on the dollar; and according to the census of 1840, this tax would be less than fifty cents to each inhabitant. The debt of the state, from data above mentioned, would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar, and \$3.43 to each individual.

Light Houses on the Coast of Maine.

NAMES AND LOCATIONS.		BEARINGS FROM		Lat. N.	Lon. W.	Fixed or revolving.	Feet above high water.	When built.
West Quoddy Head, off Lubec and Eastport.	Lubec, 3 miles, S. S. E.	41° 49' 03"	66° 54' 00"	Fixed.	90	1808		
Libby's Island, off Buck's Harbor	Machias Port, 8 miles, S. by E.	44 24 04	87 22 00	do.	60	1823		
Moose Peak Island, off Jonesboro.	Libby's Island Light, 9 miles S. W.	44 28 50	67 22 00	Revolving.	54	1826		
Nash's Island, mouth of Pleasant river.	Addison Point, 3 miles, S.	44 27 30	..	..	..	..
Dice's Head, in Castine, 11 miles E. from Belfast.	Cape Rozier, N. & W. 9 miles.	44 22 45	68 46 00	Fixed.	116	1828		
Petit Menan, off Steuben.	Goldboro' Harbor, 8 miles, S. E.	44 21 58	67 40 00	do.	53	1817		
Negro Island, in Penobscot bay.	Camden Village, 2 miles, S. S. E.	44 19 15	..	do.	..	1835		
Baker's Island, off Eden.	Martineus Rock Lt., 12 miles, N. N. E.	44 16 57	..	..	..	..
Engle Island Point, off Deer Isle.	Mount Desert, 5 miles, S. E.	43 42 00	68 09 00	Fixed.	70	1820		
Saddleback Ledge	Bear Island Lt., 15 miles, N. by W.	44 13 05	..	..	..	..
Fort Point, entrance of Penobscot river.	Entrance Isle Au Haut Bay.	..	..	..	..	..
Owl's Head, south entrance of Penobscot bay.	Dice's Head Lt., 9 miles, N. by W.	44 10 15	..	..	..	1836
Brown's Head, entrance of Fox Island passage	East Thomaston Village, 6 miles, E. by S.	44 04 57	..	Fixed.	..	1825		
Mount Desert Rock, off St. George.	Owl's Head, 9 miles, W. by N.	..	..	..	147	1832
Marshall's Point, south extremity of St. George.	Owl's Head, 11 miles, S. S. W.	44 04 00	69 13 00	Fixed.	..	1804		
Martineus Rock, in Penobscot bay	Baker's Island Lt., 25 miles, S. by E.	43 58 07	68 05 00	do.	58	1830		
Mamhegan Island, off George's Islands.	George's Islands, 5 miles, S. & E.	43 55 04	..	do.	57	1832		
Franklin Island, entrance of George river.	Owl's Head, 18 miles, S. S. E.	43 46 42	68 56 00	do.	63	1827		
Burnt Island, entrance of Sheepscot river.	Martineus Rock, 25 miles, W.	43 45 51	69 15 00	Revolving.	170	1823		
Pond Island, off Phillipsburg.	George's Islands, 5 miles, N. W. by W.	43 53 33	..	Fixed.	50	1806		
Seguin Island, mouth of the Kennebec.	Mamhegan Island, 15 miles, N. W. by W.	43 50 13	69 22 00	do.	64	1827		
Hondrick's Head, entrance to Wiscasset harbor	Boothbay Vill. in Townsend Har. 2 m. S. W.	..	..	do.	56	1821
Portland Head, in town of Cape Elizabeth	Seguin Lt., 3 miles, N.	43 44 23	69 46 00	do.	52	1821		
Cape Elizabeth, in town of Cape Elizabeth	Mamhegan Lt., 28 miles, W.	43 42 26	69 46 00	do.	163	1795		
Wood Island, in Biddeford	Seguin Lt., 15 miles, N. N. E.	43 36 00	69 44 00	do.	30	1829		
Cape Elizabeth, mouth of Cape Porpoise harbor.	Portland City, 2 1-2 miles, S. E.	43 36 00	70 17 00	do.	80	1791		
Roan Island, off York harbor.	Portland City, 8 miles, S. E. by S.	43 33 06	70 15 00	do.	140	1828		
Whale's Back, off Kittery.	Cape Elizabeth, 9 m. S. W. Saco, 8 m. S. E.	43 27 00	70 22 00	Revolving.	53	1808		
..	Kennebunk, 4 miles, E. S. E.	43 08 00	70 31 31	Fixed.	..	1812		
..	York, 8 miles, E.	..	..	do.	..	..
..	East entrance to Portsmouth harbor	43 01 30	..	..	..	..

NOTE TO LIGHT HOUSES.—There are four fog bells on the coast of Maine—at West Quoddy Head, White Head, Seguin, and at cape Elizabeth.

There are 16 iron spindles on the coast to indicate sunken rocks—3 in Castine harbor, 10 in Kennebec river, 1 in Whitehead harbor, 1 in Penobscot river, and 1 on Mark Island ledge, in Casco bay. Beacons of granite are built in the harbors of Castine, West Thomaston, at the mouth of Saco river, and at some other places. The beacon on York ledge, erected in 1839, is of cast iron: it is a beautiful and permanent structure.

On a coast of more than 200 miles of such extensive navigation as Maine possesses, the number of light-houses is too small, and of these which are erected, many of them appear to be injudiciously arranged. Of the 31 lights on this coast, three only are distinctive or revolving. From Manhegan island seven *fixed* lights are visible at one view; from which circumstance, losses of life and property often occur.

The average distance the lights in Maine can be seen in clear weather is about 20 miles. Pemaquid light is visible 27 miles; while the light on Mount Desert rock can be seen only 12 miles.

Public Buildings.

State House. This spacious and elegant structure is located at Augusta, upon a beautiful eminence about half a mile from the village, on the road towards Hallowell, and commands an extensive and very delightful prospect. It is built of hammered granite, or rather gneiss of a white color, and very much resembles marble at a distance. The material of which it was built, was quarried from the spot on which it stands. It has a spacious hall for the Representatives; two of convenient size for the Senate and the executive departments, and rooms for all the offices immediately connected with the government. This building was completed in 1833, until which time the legislature held their sessions at Portland. In front is an extensive common, adorned with trees tastefully arranged, which, when grown into shades, will afford a delightful promenade.

State Prison. This building is located at Thomaston, on the bank of the river St. George. The buildings occupy a plat of 10 acres, including a marble quarry; they are all of stone, and are surrounded by a high stone wall. The convicts are principally employed in cutting granite into various forms for building, which, when prepared, is transported by water. The granite is of an excellent quality, and is found in large quantities on the river. The cost of this establishment from its erection in 1824, to 1840, was \$143,263. The number of convicts received to 1843, was 781: the number discharged and pardoned was 696; died 21, escaped 7, remaining 57.

Insane Hospital. This splendid granite edifice, an honor to the state and to humanity, occupies a plat of elevated ground, of 70 acres, on the east side of Kennebec river, in the town of Augusta, opposite the state house, and commands a picturesque view of Hallowell and the adjacent country. Its situation is unrivalled for the beauty of its scenery. This building was commenced in 1836, and was completed and prepared to receive patients in 1840. It cost the state, and some beneficent individuals, who made liberal donations towards its erection, about \$100,000. It is of the model of the *Lunatic Hospital* at Worcester, Ms., and is much admired for its external architecture and internal arrangement. The centre building and wings are 262 feet long; the centre building is 82 feet in length, 46 feet wide, 4 stories high, besides the basement and attic, having a chapel in the attic 80 by 40. The wings are 90 feet long in front, and 100 in the rear, 38 feet wide, and 3 stories high, divided into 126 rooms, 120 of which are designed for patients, the remaining six for water

closets and other purposes, with halls between the rooms 12 feet wide, running the entire length of each wing, and communicating with the dining rooms in the centre building.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital, to January 1, 1843, was 141—86 males and 55 females. At that time there remained 65.

The **United States' Arsenal Buildings** are situated upon the east bank of the Kennebec river, in the town of Augusta, in view of the village, and are chiefly constructed of stone, and present a very fine appearance. The United States has expended large sums of money in their construction, and it is expected that soon the government will make it an *arsenal of construction*. There are at present about 2000 stand of arms deposited here, besides cannon and other munitions of war.

Education.

In regard to the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of people, the spirit of the pilgrim fathers, with its vivifying influences, descended alike on all the communities of their patriotic children. Maine, having arrived at mature age and perfect stature, was not slow in nurturing *free schools*, those seeds of liberty which Massachusetts had planted, and in providing by law for their growth and perpetuity. Soon after her organization as a state, Maine established a school fund, to which the soil of her tall forests and her banking institutions pay a liberal tribute. Every town in the state is required to raise annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal at least to forty cents for each person in the town. By this system, which appears to be an admirable one, it will be observed that the increase of funds is in proportion to the increase of population, and that the tax is by no means burdensome. One of the great beauties of any good system is in the assurance of its durability. The school system adopted by Maine, though perhaps susceptible of improvement, will doubtless be cherished and protected by all future legislatures, as a good plan of common-school education is viewed by politicians of every denomination as the basis on which rest our political and religious rights.

In 1841, the number of school districts in the state was 3477; the sum raised was \$200,718, and the number of scholars usually attending school was in the ratio of 34 per centum to the whole population. In that year, the number of academies, high schools, and private seminaries was 183; most of which were in a flourishing condition. The nature of this work is such that the names and locations of only a few of the most prominent institutions of learning can be mentioned.

Gorham Seminary, at Gorham, Cumberland county. This institution was incorporated in 1803, and opened for scholars in 1806. It provides, at a moderate expense, ample means for a complete education in all the branches requisite to qualify teachers.

Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Penobscot county. This seminary was incorporated in 1814, and provides facilities for a thorough professional education for the ministry to all evangelical Christians who may have acquired a collegiate education, or its equivalent.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary is situated at Kent's Hill, in Readfield, Kennebec county, and was founded in 1824. The design of this institution is to afford facilities for a thorough and practical education to young men and women who are desirous of being qualified for teachers of common and high schools.

Parsonfield Seminary, at Parsonfield, York county. There is a *classical* and a *biblical* department at this place of learning; the latter of which is under the auspices of the "Free-Will Baptist Education Society." Both sexes are educated at this place.

Gardiner Lyceum, at Gardiner, Kennebec county, has two distinct departments—one for males, and one for females.

Waterville Liberal Institute, at Waterville, Kennebec county. The course of studies at this institution embraces the practical, disciplinary, and ornamental branches of a good education. At this place may be acquired a knowledge of all the languages preparatory to a collegiate course, together with instruction in the French, Spanish and German languages.

Connected with the above-named institutions are libraries of useful books, cabinets of minerals and other natural productions; chemical, philosophical, and other apparatus.

Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Cumberland county, was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1794. The name of Bowdoin was given to the college, in honor of one of the earliest and most distinguished governors of that state. The institution has since been indebted for liberal benefactions to members of the same family, especially to the late Hon. James Bowdoin, of Boston. Grants of public lands were made by the legislature of Massachusetts at the time of incorporation; and since, by both Massachusetts and Maine, lands and money have been bestowed on the college. Other donations, but none of large amount, have been received from individuals.

The legislative government of the college is committed to a board of thirteen trustees, and a board of overseers of forty-five members; vacancies being filled by the respective boards, with a negative on the part of the overseers on election in the lower board. The executive department is administered by a president and six professors. The number of pupils in 1843, was 190. Instruction is given wholly by permanent officers. The whole number of graduates, 749.

The college buildings are pleasantly situated on an extensive plain, with a grove of pines in the rear. Two are occupied as dormitories by the students, one as a chapel and library room, one as a commons hall, and one for lecture rooms, a gallery of paintings, and other public purposes.

The public libraries contain about 22,000 volumes, 6000 of which belong to societies among the students. The mineralogical cabinet is large and valuable, comprising more than 6000 specimens. The philosophical and chemical apparatus furnish whatever is required for public lectures.

Commencement, first Wednesday in September. Vacations:—after commencement, 3 weeks; from Friday after the third Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; and from Friday after the third Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

Accessus.	Succession of Presidents.	Exitus.
1802.....	REV. JOSEPH MCKEEN, D. D.....	1807
1807.....	REV. JESSE APPLETON, D. D.....	1819
1820.....	REV. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D.....	1838
1839.....	REV. LEONARD WOODS, Jun., D. D.....	

Maine Medical School. This institution is attached to Bowdoin College, and was founded in 1820. It has four professorships: number of pupils in 1843, 60; number of graduates, 467. The medical library contains more than 3000 well-selected volumes; the anatomical cabinet is also ample and valuable.

Waterville College, at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, is pleasantly situated near the village, on the bank of the river. There are two edifices for rooms, a chapel, and a commons hall. This institution was founded in 1813, as a theological school; in 1821 it was converted into a college, and had 143 graduates. It was founded by Baptists, but is open to all denominations, and affords facilities for manual labor. Its faculty is a president, three professors, and two tutors.

Alumni, 193. Volumes in libraries, 7500. Commencement, first Wednesday in August. Vacations:—from commencement, 5 weeks, and 8 weeks from the second Wednesday in December. Number of students, 75.

Accessus.	Succession of Presidents.	Exitus.
1822.....	REV. JEREMIAH CHAPLIN, D. D.....	1833
1833.....	REV. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D.....	1837
1837.....	ROBERT E. PATTISON, D. D.....	1840
1841.....	ELIPHAZ FAY, A. M.....	

Indians.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Maine were composed of two great divisions—the **Abneagues** and the **Etechemins**. Originally, they were, without doubt, one tribe; for they differ little in language, looks, or political arrangements. But this division had an established existence long before the country was visited by Europeans.

I. The **Abneagues** inhabited that part of the state around and west of St. George river; and it is thought they extended themselves into New Hampshire. They had a common sovereign, called *Bashaba*, who resided near Pemaquid, in what is now Bristol or Bremen. Each tribe, however, had its own sagamore, subject or tributary to the *Bashaba*. This combination was broken up by the war between them and the **Etechemins**, which was commenced in the spring of 1615, in which the *Bashaba* was slain with his whole family, which extinguished the line.

The **Abneagues** were divided into four tribes—the *Sokokis*, or *Sockhigones*; *Anasagunticooks*; the *Canibas*, or *Kenabes*; and the *Wacenoeks*.

1. *Sokokis*, or *Sockhigones*. This tribe had its residence upon the Saco river. They were a numerous tribe, and remained so until the Indian war in 1615, but were greatly reduced by that calamity. The residence of their sagamores was Indian island, just above the Lower falls of the Saco river.

This tribe was divided into two principal lodgments: one within the great bend of the Saco river, at Pequawket, now Fry-burg; and the other, 15 or 20 miles below, upon the banks of the Great Ossipee river. Here they built a strong fort, with the aid of English carpenters, to defend themselves against the Mohawks.

“No people ever defended their native country with more valor and obstinacy, than the *Sokokis* did theirs, especially in Lovell’s war.” This tribe became extinct before the taking of Quebec.

2. *Anasagunticooks*. The residence of this tribe was upon the Androscoggin river, and they claimed the territory “from its source to Merry-Meeting bay, and on the west side of Sagadahock to the sea.” They had their usual encampment at Pejepsot, on what is now Brunswick falls. This tribe was numerous, powerful, and warlike; but it gradually dwindled away under the influence of the wars, until at last the small remnant was drawn away by the French, to join the settlement at St. Francois river, in Canada. Soon after the revolution, this tribe became entirely extinct, though this catastrophe was averted for some time by the efforts of their last sagamore, who was an educated Indian.

3. *Canibas*. This was a great and powerful tribe, which occupied both sides of the Kennebec river. It consisted of two or three political families, which were united under one great sagamore, known by the general title of Kennebis. His residence was in a delightful situation on Swan island, in Merry-Meeting bay.

This tribe claimed all the territory from the source of the Kennebec river to Merry-Meeting bay, and all the islands on the eastern side of Sagadahock, to the sea. After becoming very much reduced, their chief residence was at the foot of Norridgewock falls, where they had a church with a bell, and were known as the Norridgewock tribe.

This people were bold, brave, and hardy warriors, and firmly held out through all the Indian wars, in which they probably suffered more than any other tribe, by the loss of numbers. So much had they suffered in this way, that in 1764 they had but 30 warriors; and in 1795, there were but six or seven families left. They received the fatal blow at the destruction of their village at Norridgewock falls in 1724. They were less disposed to engage in war with the English, than the other two tribes just mentioned.

4. *Wacenoeks*. This tribe lived on the territory in Lincoln county, about the Sheepscoot, Pemaquid, and St. George rivers. They were the immediate subjects of the great Bashaba. The principal lodgment of this tribe, particularly during the latter part of its existence, was on the west side of Sheepscoot river, near the Lower falls.

This tribe was greatly broken and wasted by the disasters of the great Indian war, which commenced in the spring of 1615, during which Bashaba was slain. After this event, they never were either numerous or powerful. They became reduced to two or three families, and were finally induced, by the French, to remove to the St. Francois settlement, where their numbers became somewhat increased.

They were a brave and warlike tribe, which defended their prince and country with skill and valor, until fairly overcome. They were disinclined to make war upon the English, when uninfluenced by others.

II. The other division of the Indians of Maine, called the *Etechemins*, occupied the country between the Penobscot and St. John rivers, with the territory bordering upon both sides of those rivers. They were divided into three tribes—the *Turratines*; the *Openungos*, or *Quoddy Indians*; and the *Marchites*, or *Armonchiquois*.

This division has never been so much wasted by war, disease, and dissipation, as the other. They still inhabit their native country, though broken and diminished, and fast melting away. They were always a more numerous people than the Abneagues, which are now entirely dispossessed of the home of their fathers, if not utterly extinct.

In 1756, the Etechemins had 1500 fighting men; but in 1820, they could number but 1235 persons, old and young, male and female.

1. *Turratines*. The residence of this tribe was upon the Penobscot river, and they claimed dominion over the territory from its source to its mouth. They were a very numerous, powerful and warlike people, and much more brave and hardy than their western neighbors, whom they often plundered and killed. Still they were ever reluctant to plunge into hostilities with the English.

Baron de Castine settled on the territory of this tribe, at Major Biguyduce, now Castine; taught them the use of fire-arms, and some arts of war, married four or five Tarratine wives, with whom he lived alternately at stated times, by which he had several daughters, and one son, Castine the younger, who became a man of distinction and of excellent character.

Baron de Castine conformed entirely to the manners and customs of the natives. By these means, joined with a pleasing personal address, he obtained a complete ascendancy over this tribe of Indians.

This tribe probably shifted the place of their principal village at different times. When the whites first visited the country, it was at the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream, where Bangor now is. A league above the Kenduskeag, on the west bank of the Penobscot, are the remains of an ancient village, supposed to be that known by the name of "*Negas*."

In later years, Indian Oldtown has been their village, and their principal place of resort. It is upon the south end of an island in the Penobscot river, 12 miles above the mouth of the Kenduskeag river. At this place they have a church with a spire and bell.—See *Orono*.

At the period of the revolution, there were 40 or 50 warriors. During this struggle they remained neutral; and since that time, they have been gradually diminishing, the same as before. They have sold most of their land, a piece at a time, until they now have but about 2670 acres, and this consists principally of islands in the Penobscot river.

2. *Openangos*, or *Quoddy Indians*. This tribe of Indians is now known only by the name of *Passamaquoddy*. They reside upon the Passamaquoddy bay. Their village is situated at a delightful place, on the western shore of this bay, called Pleasant Point, in the town of Perry, six miles above Eastport. It is composed of 20 or 30 wigwams, with about 120 souls, a church with a spire and a bell.

Anciently this tribe was very numerous; but now they are very much reduced in numbers, and are indigent and depressed. Their lands and hunting grounds are no longer in their possession, and little more remains to them than their barbarian freedom and their village. Although such is their condition, and they have constantly displayed before their eyes the blessings conferred upon man by industry and the arts of civilization, still all efforts to arouse them to seek these blessings have proved abortive.

3. *Marchites*, or *Armonchiquois*. These people inhabit the country bordering upon the St. John river, called by them "*Ouygoudy*." This tribe was numerous and powerful, and in character valiant and ingenious. In the first Indian war, they were more opposed to taking up arms against the English, than either of the other Etechemin tribes.

This tribe had two places of general resort. "One is the village at Medunctic Point, just above the confluence of the main river and Eel stream, six leagues eastward of the eastern monument. Here are 35 or 40 wigwams and a chapel. The other, called Indian village, is on the east side of the river, 100 miles higher, near the Little falls, and opposite to the mouth of the Madawaska."

The following is the estimated force of the Indians of Maine at the time of its discovery by the English. The entire population, in 1615, is supposed to have been about 37,000, which Mr. Williamson, in his History of Maine, says, is "probably not very wide of the truth."

The warriors of the Abenagues are estimated thus—

Sokokis.....	900
Anasagunticooks.....	1500
Canibis.....	1500
Wawenocks.....	1100—5000

The Etechemin warriors thus—

Tarratines.....	2400
Openangos.....	1400
Marchites.....	2200—6000

Total.....	11000
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"During 50 years, the planters and traders in Maine had great intercourse with the natives, undisturbed by any open rupture. When they commenced hostilities, they were full of revenge and greedy of spoils. No presents, no treaties, or other expedients could, for any length of time, bind them in the bonds of peace. Their jealousies and antipathies toward the English were habitual; and when it was too late, they had a fearful vision of ultimate exile, or utter extinction. Within a period between the war of Philip, in 1675, and the capture of Quebec, in 1759, the inhabit-

ants of Maine were extreme sufferers in *six* Indian wars; some of which were long, and all of them bloody. The 1st lasted *three* years; the 2d, *nine* and a *half*; the 3d, *ten*; the 4th, *three* and a *half*; the 5th, *four*; and the 6th, *five* years." Those who may wish to become acquainted with the particulars of these wars, and the manners and customs of the Indians, are referred to *Williamson's History of Maine* and *Drake's Book of the Indians*.

In looking over the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the Indians of Maine, a feeling of melancholy comes over the spirit. In the past, we see them a numerous, brave, and warlike people; the sole proprietors of this vast domain, with all the pride of self-government, and in possession of all those endowments and enjoyments which render savage life desirable. As we follow them down the stream of time, we find them gradually wasting away, and tribe after tribe becoming extinct, until but few remain, the victims of dependence and degradation.

In a few short years this remnant will vanish from the earth, and the names of these once powerful tribes will sink into oblivion or be known only in story.

Population

To a square mile, of the several Counties in Maine, according to the census of 1840.

(Small fractions omitted.) See pp. 43—46.

COUNTIES.	Square miles.	Populat. 1840.	Pop. to sq. mile.	COUNTIES.	Square miles.	Populat. 1840.	Pop. to sq. mile.
Aroostook.....	4,946	9,413	2	Piscataquis.....	5,702	13,138	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cumberland.....	961	68,658	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somerset.....	4,192	33,912	8
Franklin.....	1,803	20,801	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Waldo.....	963	28,327	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hancock.....	1,828	28,605	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Washington.....	2,703	41,509	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kennebec.....	953	55,823	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	York.....	928	54,034	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lincoln.....	1,000	63,517	63 $\frac{1}{2}$		14,488	170,920	
Oxford.....	2,295	38,351	16 $\frac{1}{4}$		17,068	330,873	
Penobscot.....	3,282	45,705	14		31,556	501,793	
	17,068	330,873					

Population to a square mile in the State, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$.

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